WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast, light ...p. 57-48 (14-9). Tomorrow variable, ...esterday's temp. 57-52 (14-11). LON...ly sunny, isolated showers. Temp. ... Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's ...50 (16-10). CHANNEL: Moderate. ...ny. Temp. 48-41 (20-5). NEW YORK: ...emp. 50-40 (10-4). Yesterday's temp.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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311 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970 Established 1887

Both Parties Claim Victory in Election; Democrats Still Control Senate, House

1st Progress in 8 Months

...g 4 Break Impasse ...n Berlin Settlement

By David Binder

...LIN, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The ambassadors of the Big Four ...ported today they had made progress on certain "essential" ... toward a Berlin settlement.

...llied source said that the most essential topic discussed in ...-hour meeting was access to West Berlin, isolated 110 miles ...ast Germany, from West Germany. He added that the ...bassador, Pyotr Abrasimov, had indicated a general willing...ome to terms with the West on this vital aspect of West Berlin's security, although he made no substantive concessions.

It was the first report of progress by the envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France since they began meeting on Berlin eight months ago. Presiding over this ninth meeting was Kenneth Rush, the U.S. Ambassador to Bonn.

A further sign that the Berlin talks had gotten down to business was the agreement of the ambassadors to accelerate the tempo by meeting again in two weeks on Nov. 16. The bulk of the previous eight meetings had been held at intervals of about three weeks.

Other Topics Touched On

It is understood that other topics touched on today in the meeting, held at the heavily guarded former Allied Control Council building, included reopening East Berlin to visits by West Berliners, and a reduction of the West German federal government's activities in West Berlin.

These are both highly sensitive topics for the East Berlin and Bonn governments, and would require their respective acquiescence.

The Allied source said the four powers seemed to have reached a consensus that, at a later stage, they would have to draw East Germany, West Germany and the West Berlin city government into the arrangements they are seeking.

It is apparently the hope of the four powers to create a kind of framework for the Berlin settlement among themselves and then to instruct the three German parties to work out the details within the framework.

Today's communiqué, longer than any issued after the previous ambassadorial meetings, caused a considerable stir among observers and German officials. The paragraph on progress was the stimulant. It said:

"The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere. Progress was made on certain aspects essential to the agreement envisaged by the four powers concerned and discussion will continue on other important aspects."

...K. Rejects ...le in U.S. ...ace Offer

...SSELS, Nov. 4 (AP).—...oday refused to go along West European participa...he post-Apollo space pro...ut West Germany and ...howed interest.

...ck Corfield, minister for ...supply, told 18 other coun...European space confer...t Britain could not join ...t where the costs and ...were not clear.

...S. National Aeronautics ...e Agency (NASA) wants $13.7 billion between 1972 ... to build an orbiting space ...a "space shuttle" and a ...ug." It has asked the ...ropeans for a 10 percent ...tion.

...orn, the United States has ...i that it will sell Euro...he services of its rockets ...ching West European satel...ough not for a European ...nication satellite to com...ith those already at work.

Short of 10%

Leussink, West German ... for scientific research, ... country, France and Bel...ould try to go ahead with ...ion on the post-Apollo pro... Such help would probably ...h the 10 percent that NASA ...owever.

...been suggested that the ...s concentrate on build...space tug" which would ...orbit around the earth.

...lay's closed-door meeting, ...nd Switzerland were also ... interested in the post-...ork. But delegates who ... said the Scandinavian ... took more or less the ...attitude, while Italy also ...little interest.

...ypt to Extend Cease-Fire, ...voy Tells Security Council

...D NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 ...).—Egyptian Foreign Min...hmoud Riad announced ...hat his government would ...he Middle East standstill ... for three months, as ...nded by the UN General ... in a formal resolution.

... told the world body that ...tian ambassador, Mohamm...ssan el-Zayyat, had been ...d to enter into talks with ...mediary Gunnar V. Jar...

...Israelis have stated their ...ss to extend the cease-fire ... say they will take no part ...mediation efforts until al...olations of the cease-fire ...t—installation of Soviet ... in the Suez truce zone—...fied.]

...ad addressed the 127-na...mbly after Israeli Foreign ... Abba Eban denounced the ... as an obstacle to peace-...fforts because of what he ... a misrepresentation of ...ng's mission.

...nied that the Security ...had ever given Mr. Jarring ...te" to implement its 1967 ...

guidelines, which included a call for Israeli troop withdrawal and an end to belligerency in the area.

Today's resolution was approved by 57 votes to 16 with 39 abstentions. The United States was among those voting against it.

Mr. Riad appealed to the Americans to help with the peace-making effort and to desist from supplying arms to Israel as long as that nation continued to occupy the territory of three Arab countries.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Eban said that the adoption of the Afro-Asian resolution by the General Assembly had made "an early resumption of the Jarring mission less likely than it was."

The foreign minister also opened the way for a possible rejection by Israel of the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, which has been the basis of all attempts to work out a Middle East settlement in recent years.

Consensus Confused

Charging that the authors of the Afro-Asian resolution had "confused a consensus that was clear," Mr. Eban said that Israel had accepted the Security Council resolution "on the basis of our Aug 6 agreement," following the U.S. peace initiative which led to a brief round of indirect talks between Israel, Jordan and Egypt through Mr. Jarring last summer.

"Now the UN jurisprudence is such that we'll have to look at it

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

...ire in Berlin

...N, Nov. 4 (AP).—East ... border guards fired two ...rom automatic weapons ...ay and then captured an ... refugee trying to reach ...erlin, police reported. A ...n said the man seemed ...s he was led away by ...man soldiers.

Associated Press

CONSERVATIVE REACTION—James Buckley, the Conservative candidate, gives the thumbs-up sign after being declared winner in New York's 3-way Senate race.

The Senate

Republicans Fall Shy of Control

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—Republicans failed yesterday in their bid to win control of the Senate from the Democrats. But in an ideological sense the President could claim some gains.

The Republicans wrested seats from Democrats in Tennessee, Connecticut, Maryland and Ohio, but lost in California and Illinois. But when measured in terms of voting support, Mr. Nixon gained three and possibly four seats.

In New York, successful Conservative party candidate James L. Buckley, who won the seat of liberal Republican Charles E. Goodell, is expected to support Mr. Nixon's policies. The fourth could be in Indiana, where liberal incumbent Democrat Vance Hartke held only a razor-thin edge over Rep. Richard Roudebush, a GOP conservative.

In Illinois, however, 39-year-old Adlai Stevenson 3d, son of the former Democratic governor and two-time presidential candidate, won comfortably over incumbent Republican Sen. Ralph T. Smith for the remaining four years of the term of the late Sen. Everett M. Dirksen.

With 96 percent of the precincts reported, Mr. Stevenson had 1,977,857 to Sen. Smith's 1,523,352.

In California, Democratic Rep. John V. Tunney, son of the former heavyweight boxing champion, defeated incumbent Republican Sen. George Murphy, the former movie song-and-dance man who had strong presidential support. With all precincts counted, Mr. Tunney had 3,422,295 to Sen. Murphy's 3,832,704.

Party Label Terms

Democrats controlled the outgoing Senate by 57 to 43. The best the GOP can do in the new Senate is hold a minority of 45 against 53 Democrats. This would be a net loss of four by the Democrats but in party-label terms, the Republicans do not gain that number. Democrat-turned-independent Harry F. Byrd won in Virginia, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The House—Democrats

Make Only Modest Gains

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—With one race still undecided, Democrats have made net gains of eight seats in the House to increase their margin over Republicans to 254 to 180.

In the Louisville, Ky., district held by Republican William Cowger, the outcome will be decided by absentee ballots. So the Democratic gain could reach nine.

This was far less than the average loss for a president's party in mid-term elections. Republicans had said that if they held Democratic gains to ten seats they would be in a good position to win the House in the presidential year of 1972.

In addition, national Democrats will still lack an effective working majority because of conservative Southern defections.

But Democrats were cheered by the outcome because President Nixon's failure to pull in a Republican House two years ago gave Democrats fewer "soft" seats to win back. They said this year's picture was more like 1962 when, after President Kennedy had proved to have no coattails in 1960, Democrats lost only four seats. The average loss for the President's party during the last eight mid-term elections had been 34 seats.

There were some interesting regional results. In the Midwest, a traditional Republican base, Democrats picked up eight seats and lost none, probably reflecting farm and unemployment discontent. Democrats picked up both seats in South Dakota and one each in North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Indiana.

In the 11 states of the Old Confederacy where Republicans

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Governors—Loss of 11

Statehouses Hurts GOP

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—Democrats won a stunning majority of the nation's governorships yesterday in a blitz that gives them a solid base of power and patronage for the 1972 elections.

Abruptly reversing the GOP's painstaking gains of the last few years, Democratic candidates dumped the Republicans from 12 statehouses and lost only two.

The Democratic prizes included the governorships of Ohio, Florida and Pennsylvania and gave the party a much stronger voice in the congressional redistricting battles shaping up as a result of the 1970 census.

The Republicans had a 32-18 edge in governorships when the voting started. When it was done, the Democrats had at least 26 with the results of four more races still unclear.

Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien called the turnaround "the most politically explosive development of Election Day 1970." The GOP sought solace in the outcome of the congressional campaigns.

Reublicans remained in control of the governorships of the two biggest states—California and New York—but lost both houses of the California legislature to the Democrats, a sharp setback.

The off-year contests included 35 governors' races. The Democrats captured 19 of these and appeared likely winners in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

11 Governorships Lost, 2 Gained by Republicans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—The Democrats have repulsed President Nixon's bold midterm election offensive, retaining their control of the Senate and House and totally erasing the Republicans' 2-to-1 majority in the nation's governorships.

With one House race and one Senate contest still undecided, this is the way yesterday's off-year elections stack up:

In the Senate, the Republicans won 11 seats and the Democrats 21, with two other seats going to independents. In the Indiana contest, the Democrat, Sen. Vance Hartke, was narrowly ahead of his Republican opponent, Rep. Richard Roudebush.

Thus the new Senate tentatively shapes up as 44 Republicans to 54 Democrats, if Sen. Hartke holds his lead, plus the two independents. The old Senate had a 57-43 Democratic edge.

In the House, 254 Democrats and 180 Republicans were elected, giving a net gain of eight seats to the Democrats.

One race in Kentucky was still undecided.

In the statehouses, which had been a GOP bulwark, the Democrats wrested 11 governorships from the Republicans. Races in Alaska, Michigan and Rhode Island were still in doubt today. The GOP elected 12 governors to the Democrats' 20 in yesterday's voting. The new statehouse lineup, if the leaders in the three uncertain contests win, would be 29 Democrats to 21 Republicans.

Nixon Sees Gain

President Nixon said today at the Western White House that the election results gave him an ideological "working majority" in the Senate. Despite small losses in the House of Representatives, he said, the election amounted to a "victory" for his party.

"The results of this election will not go uunoticed abroad," Mr. Nixon told reporters before leaving San Clemente, Calif., for Washington. Speaking without notes, he added: "I believe our hand has been strengthened."

With this new strenth for foreign and defense policies, the President said, he was confident that he would be able to end the war in Vietnam with a just peace. He did not mention the election's possible effects on domestic programs, and he declined to answer reporters' questions.

White House aides and Vice-President Agnew echoed Mr. Nixon's claim of an ideological victory in the Senate struggle, in which two liberals—two Democrats and one Republican—were ousted by conservative challengers.

The Vice-President, whose vigorous campaigning against "radical liberals" was a highlight of the election races, said the President would have a "working majority" in the Senate, though not an arithmetical one.

But Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien scoffed at the Agnew claim.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Vote Summary

Senate

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
Elected	11	21	2
Leading	0	1	0
Holdovers	33	32	0
New Senate	44	54	2
Present Senate	43	57	0

Republicans won 4 Democratic seats; Democrats won 2 Republican seats.

House

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
Elected	180	254	0
Leading	1	0	0
New House	181	254	0
Present House	189	246	0

Republicans won 9 Democratic seats; Democrats won 17 Republican seats. Net change: Democrats gain 8.

Governors

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
Elected	12	20	0
Leading	1	2	0
Holdovers	8	7	0
New Line-up	21	29	0
Present Line-up	32	18	0

Nixon Claims Victory in Bid To Change Outlook of Senate

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 4 (UPI).—President Nixon today claimed victory in his efforts to change the ideological makeup of the Senate.

His advisers said he believed he had achieved his avowed goal—winning a "majority of one" in support of his policies.

They said two of his major critics—Sen. Charles Goodell, R., N.Y., and Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., had been defeated. And they hinted that a third one—Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo.—had been sufficiently scared by his close race against Republican newcomer John C. Danforth to mute his criticism.

They also tentatively claimed, on the basis of incomplete returns, that the 50-year-old tradition that the party in the White House loses strength during off-year congressional elections had been blunted if not reversed.

"We have broken the historical mold," said Robert H. Finch, former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, now a chief Nixon aide.

"Had not the President gone in and campaigned as he did, it would have been a far different result."

He said the Senate victories would strengthen Mr. Nixon's hand in foreign policy.

Republican Victories

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon was also encouraged by the Senate Republican victories in Ohio, Maryland and Connecticut.

"When the President made a decision to campaign four weeks ago, the polls showed the Republicans were ahead in only one race (for a Senate seat held by a Democrat), and that was Tennessee," Mr. Ziegler said.

In one area, though, the White House clearly was disappointed. Herbert Klein, the administration's director of communications, acknowledged. "I think we can honestly say we would like to have done better ... in the governorships."

Mr. Nixon, wife Pat and daughter Tricia were to fly back to Washington today for a brief stay at the White House.

The President is expected to go to his home at Key Biscayne.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International.

PADRE IN THE HOUSE—Father Robert Drinan, the first Catholic priest to be elected to Congress, celebrates his victory with two young supporters in Newton, Mass.

Senate: Republicans Make Headway

(Continued from Page 1)
Conservative candidate Mr. Buckley won in New York.

But if Sen. Byrd, as expected, votes with the Democrats to organize the Senate, the Democrats' working representation would be raised to 54.

In one of the most closely watched races in the country, Mr. Buckley narrowly defeated Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottinger for the New York seat now held by Sen. Goodell, who was attacked by Vice-President Agnew and ran a poor third. Mr. Buckley has said he will vote with the Republicans on Senate organizational matters.

In Nebraska, incumbent Sen. Roman L. Hruska, a Republican, won a narrow re-election over Democratic challenger Frank Morrison, 220,231 to 200,221, with 95 percent of the precincts reported.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R., Ariz., was re-elected by 220,687 to 174,067 over Democrat Sam Grossman. In Alaska, incumbent Republican Ted Stevens defeated Democrat Wendell Kay.

The Tennessee race was closer than many had expected, as Sen. Albert Gore, a Democrat and a leading Senate peace advocate, battled Republican Rep. William E. Brock 3d, a strong Nixon supporter, down to the wire. But Rep. Brock finally won out with about 52 percent of the vote.

In Connecticut, moderate Republican Rep. Lowell Weicker jr. defeated Democrat Joseph D. Duffey, a Congregationalist minister, former chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and an ardent dove, in a three-cornered race. Incumbent Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, running as an independent, was the third candidate.

In Ohio, the race was very close, but Rep. Robert A. Taft jr., scion of an illustrious Republican political family, was leading millionaire businessman Howard Metzenbaum narrowly in the race to succeed retiring Democrat Stephen M. Young.

Three Precincts

A close race was under way in Indiana. Incumbent Democrat Sen. Hartke—an early critic of the Vietnam war—appeared to have defeated Rep. Roudebush, a strong conservative. Rep. Roudebush led at first, but Sen. Hartke pulled even and then slightly ahead, later in the evening. With three precincts still uncounted, Sen. Hartke was leading by only 1,145 votes.

In other races, where Democrats were favored but Republicans were given some chance to pick up seats, Democrats were in most cases victorious.

Harrison A. Williams jr., D., retained his seat with a victory over Nelson G. Gross in New Jersey; Democrat Lawton Chiles defeated Rep. William C. Cramer jr. for the Florida seat left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Spessard L. Holland, D., and incumbents Howard Cannon, D., Nev., and Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., were winners.

In Texas, wealthy conservative Democrat Lloyd Bentsen, who served in the House from 1949 to 1955 and beat liberal incumbent Ralph Yarborough in the primary, defeated Rep. George Bush, R., for the Senate seat.

Also elected were Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., and North Dakota Democratic Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, who beat back a strong challenge from Independent Rep. Thomas Kleppe.

Some of the nation's best known Democrats were early victors by wide margins. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts overwhelmed little-known opponents by margins of 2-to-1.

Former Senator and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey easily won his race in Minnesota over Rep. Clark MacGregor. Mr. Humphrey will succeed Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, a Democrat, who did not seek re-election.

Sen. Kennedy's margin seemed to indicate that, at least in his own state, he has retained wide popularity despite the Chappaquiddick incident of July, 1969.

Big Margins

Apparent 2-to-1 margins were also won by Michigan Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., who defeated Leonore Romney, wife of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, for his third term, and by veteran Democrat John O. Pastore, of Rhode Island, who beat a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. John J. McLaughlin.

Democratic Sens. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Stuart Symington of Missouri also were victorious.

On the Republican side, Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, running on the slogan "The most powerful senator Pennsylvania ever had," turned back a challenge from little-known Democratic state Sen. William Sesler by a comfortable margin; incumbent Sen. Winston L. Prouty, R., Vt., who had been thought to be in some danger, beat Democrat Philip A. Hoff; and Rep. William V. Roth jr., R., Del., won three-fifths of the votes, as expected, in beating Democrat Jacob W. Zimmerman. Rep. Roth will replace four-term Republican Sen. John J. Williams, who did not seek re-election.

In the west, Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, and Hiram L. Fong, R., Hawaii, were re-elected.

Statistically, yesterday's election represented the Republicans' best chance for some time to make substantial Senate gains—25 Democratic and only ten Republican seats were at stake. In 1972, only 14 Democratic seats will be at stake as against 19 Republicans, and at least six of the 14 Democratic slots are thought to be safe Southern seats. In 1974, the figures will be 18 Democrats and 16 Republicans up for re-election.

At the outset of the campaign, President Nixon made control of the Senate a key GOP goal. Republicans have organized the Senate in only four of the 38 years since the 1932 elections, in 1947-48 and 1953-54. Control of the Senate machinery confers enormous power, and during Mr. Nixon's term of office so far, the Senate has vexed him severely.

GOP's 'Politics of Fear' Repudiated, Says O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence O'Brien said today that the administration was resoundingly defeated in yesterday's elections and suffered a debacle with its "politics of fear."

"The Nixon administration and the Republican party made Tuesday's off-year elections a national referendum on their first two years in office," he said. "They lost it."

He said there had been a revolt by "middle Americans" throughout the nation's heartland which had thrown the Republicans out of vital state governorships they had controlled.

"We find the Democratic party a majority party in America," said Mr. O'Brien. The gain in governorships, he said, will give Democrats "equity in redistricting" congressional districts in the wake of the 1970 census.

Controlling the statehouses is also considered important in launching a presidential campaign.

"We have, in short, recaptured the electoral base that is vital to winning the White House in 1972," Mr. O'Brien concluded.

Governors: Democrats Wrest 11 States From GOP

(Continued from Page 1)
Maine, Rhode Island and Alaska.

In Michigan, the fourth state still in doubt, Republican Gov. William G. Milliken was apparently re-elected, but uncounted returns from Detroit could conceivably still give a victory to Democratic challenger Sander Levin.

With 83 percent of the votes counted, Gov. Milliken was leading by about 50,000 votes. The Detroit Free Press estimated that Detroit returns would eventually cut Gov. Milliken's margin over Mr. Levin to between 5,000 and 10,000 votes, but said the outcome was still uncertain. The tally was hampered by a breakdown in the vote-counting machines.

AP.

ARKANSAS — Gov.-Elect Dale Bumpers, a Democrat, who defeated incumbent GOP Winthrop Rockefeller.

The political impact of the re-apportionment process will be most dramatic in those states which gain or lose House seats on the basis of the 1970 census.

The gainers are expected to be California (five seats), Florida (three), Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona and Texas (one apiece). Democratic majorities reign in the six state legislatures except in Arizona and Colorado.

The expected losers are New York (two), Pennsylvania (two) and Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Oklahoma (one apiece). Republicans control all these state legislatures except those in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Wisconsin and Oklahoma.

But the state legislature does not have the final word in all cases; state laws on re-districting vary.

For example, in Ohio, although the GOP retained control of the bicameral state legislature in yesterday's election, the Democrats' victory in the governorship and three other statewide races gave them control of the state re-apportionment board which determines state senate and house district boundaries.

In California, while the Democrats gained the legislature, GOP Gov. Ronald Reagan still has power to veto any Democratic re-districting plan.

In New York, on the other hand, GOP Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and a GOP-controlled state legislature will have a fairly easy time redrawing congressional district boundaries to make sure the two House seats New York loses due to the re-apportionment process are "normally" Democratic seats.

This traditionally partisan process showed up clearly in the case of Allard K. Lowenstein, a Democratic dove, whose district in Long Island was redrawn earlier this year to include enough GOP precincts to defeat him yesterday.

Estimates vary as to which party will pick up the most House seats as a result of yesterday's legislative elections and of the shifts required by the 1970 census figures. Most speculation tended to put the GOP slightly ahead—by perhaps five suburban seats. But this is as yet highly uncertain.

After the 1960 census, the Democrats gained the most advantage from reapportionment. Of 21 freshly-carved House districts created for the 1962 congressional elections (including four at-large seats) Democrats won 15, Republicans six.

The Democrats' big gain came in California, where the Democratic-controlled legislature gerrymandered sufficiently to change the state's congressional delegation from 16-14 Democratic to 25-13 Democratic in 1962.

Kennedy Pledge On Peace Cheered By Boston Crowd

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., received prolonged applause last night when he said that he looked forward "to being a voice for peace in the Senate."

Sen. Kennedy addressed his supporters in Boston following an overwhelming victory which gave him 70 percent of the Massachusetts vote.

At the mention of the word "peace," they broke into prolonged cheers and handclapping. Sen. Kennedy paid tribute to his Republican opponent, Joseph Spalding, for the straightforward way in which he had conducted his campaign.

As one observer commented, it had indeed been one of the cleanest campaigns in the country and it seemed a pity that a man who had fought so fairly should have lost by such a heavy margin.

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Lindsay Salutes Gov. Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP).—Republican Mayor John V. Lindsay, who supported Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg for governor, said today he had warmly congratulated Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on his re-election and is looking forward to four years of "continued cooperation between the state and city."

Mr. Lindsay, interviewed at Kennedy Airport before leaving for London to speak to the Institute of Directors, said he expects cooperation between himself and Gov. Rockefeller because "professionals can disagree from time to time and still run the government."

Of the defeat of Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, whom Mr. Lindsay supported, the mayor said Sen. Goodell had fought a "noble fight" and "I am sad to see him defeated."

United Press International

HORATIO AT THE HELM—Sen. Walter Mondale (left) in Minneapolis helps former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey cheer his victory in the Minnesota Senate race.

Both U.S. Parties Claim Victory

(Continued from Page 1)
Mr. O'Brien pronounced the results "nothing short of a fantastic Democratic win."

The 1972 presidential-year picture loomed large in yesterday's voting, with President Nixon's personal prestige strongly committed in his cross-country stumping for Republicans, many of whom were defeated. Three Democratic presidential possibilities—Sens. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey—won by impressive majorities in their Senate races.

Democrats gained Senate seats in California and Illinois, and lost in Connecticut, Maryland and Tennessee. In New York, Conservative party nominee James L. Buckley, who had the tacit support of the White House, replaced maverick Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, thus vindicating the most controversial strategy decision Mr. Nixon made.

But the overall results seemed to raise questions about the wisdom of Mr. Nixon's determination to involve himself so heavily in the midterm campaign that it became, in part, a test of his political appeal.

Although Republicans avoided the heavy midterm losses that have been suffered by a president's party in some earlier years, their showing was less impressive than the one the Democrats made under John F. Kennedy in 1962, when Mr. Kennedy's party gained four seats in the Senate and lost only four in the House.

In ousting Republicans from the governorships of 11 states, the Democrats made a major breakthrough yesterday. They yielded only the statehouses in Connecticut and Tennessee to the GOP.

Among the pivotal electoral prizes that shifted to the Democrats were Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In all, eight states carried by Mr. Nixon in 1968 ousted Republican governors yesterday, a sign of added problems for Mr. Nixon in his re-election bid in 1972.

The two biggest states—California and New York—remained under Republican control, with the re-election victories of Ronald Reagan and Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In San Clemente, presidential counselor Robert H. Finch said, "Of course we have lost some, but we are still way ahead historically as far as the traditional pattern is concerned."

Mr. Finch said the President felt that the "results reaffirm what we are doing in foreign policy."

Mr. Nixon, who barnstormed in 22 states, could cite Senate-race victories of conservative independent Buckley in New York, conservative Republican William Brock over incumbent Sen. Albert Gore in Tennessee, J. Glenn Beall jr. over liberal Democratic Sen. Joseph D. Tydings in Maryland, Lowell P. Weicker jr., R., in Connecticut and Robert Taft jr. in Ohio.

Democratic control of the Senate was assured just before midnight with the re-election of four Democratic incumbents in Western states, one of them Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

The Nixon "game plan" for taking over the Senate ran into trouble when the candidates he had enlisted in the race failed to win target seats in New Jersey, Florida, North Dakota, Texas and Utah.

The problem was compounded when Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, the Democratic state treasurer of Illinois, administered a resounding defeat to Sen. Ralph Tyler Smith, R., and Rep. John V. Tunney, D., beat Sen. George Murphy, R., of California.

AP.

BEATS MURPHY—Rep. John V. Tunney, California Democrat listening to winning election returns that enabled him to defeat GOP Sen. George Murphy.

The Republicans' Senate gains came in Connecticut and Tennessee. In the Northeastern state, Rep. Weicker won a three-way race with the Rev. Joseph D. Duffey, D., and Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, the Democratic incumbent who sought re-election as an independent after being censured by the Senate for misuse of campaign funds.

In Tennessee, the GOP's Rep. Brock nailed down a win over Sen. Gore, D., who had been listed by Vice-President Agnew as the GOP's No. 1 target and called "the Southern regional chairman of the Eastern liberal establishment."

Sen. Gore conceded with a statement saying that he would not disavow any of the liberal stands that had ended his 32-year congressional career. "The truth," he said, "shall rise again."

The standoff in House contests was expected, and Republicans said they were satisfied to have avoided losses that would have put control of the House beyond their reach in 1972. Their hope is that redistricting of House seats next year will improve Republican prospects for gaining control of that body.

Two Rockefellers

But those prospective gains were endangered to some extent by the strong showing of the Democrats in yesterday's gubernatorial contests.

New York Gov. Rockefeller, in keeping the GOP in control of that vital state, won a fourth term. He defeated former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, D. But his younger brother, Winthrop, was defeated in a third-term bid in Arkansas's gubernatorial race by political newcomer Dale Bumpers, D.

That victory was less significant to the Democrats—in terms of 1972 politics—than their gubernatorial triumphs by John J. Gilligan in Ohio, Milton J. Shapp in Pennsylvania, State Sen. Reubin Askew in Florida and Patrick J. Lucey in Wisconsin.

All of those states but Pennsylvania had gone for Mr. Nixon in 1968, and the resurgence of Democratic strength there poses a threat to his prospects in 1972.

Democrats also ousted Republican governors in Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

In the unprecedented campaign effort that took Mr. Nixon into the 22 states and the Vice-President into 32, the Republican spokesmen concentrated on close Senate contests.

Their main argument was that a vote for Republican candidates would be a rebuke to the demonstrators and dissenters, like those who pelted Mr. Nixon's car at a campaign stop in San Jose, Calif., last Thursday.

Democrats, in turn, tried to focus the voters' minds on inflation and unemployment—both of which last month hit their highest levels in 6 1-/2 years.

Former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, the American Independent party candidate for President in 1968, easily won back his old job in the statehouse, taking about 80 percent of the vote against two independent candidates, one white and one black. He had defeated incumbent Gov. Albert Brewer, D., in the Democratic primary. He thus regains the job he left in 1967.

Big Margins

Sens. Humphrey, Kennedy and Muskie all showed impressive vote-pulling power, though the latter two failed to match the percentages they rolled up when they last ran in the Democratic landslide year of 1964.

All three were victoriously ahead today by 3-to-2 margins or better. Mr. Humphrey's coattails helped the Democrats regain the governorship in Minnesota, while Massachusetts re-elected Republican Francis W. Sargent as governor over Boston Mayor Kevin H. White, a Democrat backed by Sen. Kennedy.

The House: Modest Gains Chalked Up by Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)
had made steady gains in recent years, only one seat changed parties. Republicans picked up a seat in northwestern Virginia.

In the West, Democrats picked up single seats in Alaska, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Republicans picked up one seat each in California, Colorado and Montana.

Thanks in part to redistricting that favored the GOP, Republicans made a net gain of two seats in New York, winning four and losing two. Each party swapped a seat in Connecticut.

Two 20-year Republicans were defeated. In heavily unionized Akron, Ohio Republican William Ayres was beaten by a liberal corporation lawyer, John F. Seiberling jr., and in eastern Indiana, former Democratic Rep. J. Edward Roush defeated Ross Adair.

The President had recruited 12 House Republicans to run for the Senate. Republicans held eight of those seats, but four—in Maryland, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming — went Democratic.

Among the Senate losers were several leading House Republicans, including William C. Cramer, Fla., Clark MacGregor, Minn., and George Bush, Texas.

There were no indications that issues such as law and order or the war had broad impact. A Democratic peace candidate lost in Denver, but another—the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, a Roman Catholic priest—won in Massachusetts. Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein, who led the movement to dump President Johnson two years ago, was beaten on Long Island. But in Albany, Democrat Samuel Stratton—a hawk—beat Republican Daniel Button, a peace advocate, in the only race between incumbents.

Republican Jack F. Kemp, former professional football quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, won a Democratic House seat in the Buffalo suburbs and will join a growing list of former stars, including Olympic decathlon gold medalist Bob Mathias, R., Calif., and major league baseball pitcher Wilmer Mizell, R., N.C.

Tax Reports

Also in upstate New York, former Democratic Rep. John G. Dow, 65, one of the first political figures to urge recognition of Red China, defeated a conservative Republican incumbent, Martin B. McNeally, who probably was hurt by reports that the Internal Revenue Service was investigating him for alleged failure to file tax returns.

Rep. Ed Foreman, R., N.M., former Texas congressman, was defeated and thus achieved the status of winning and losing House elections in two states.

In Kansas, William R. Roy, who holds degrees in law and medicine and was thought to be a Republican until he became a Democratic candidate, ousted Chester L. Mize, least conservative of the all-Republican Kansas delegation.

In South Dakota's Western District, long held by a conservative Republican, the seat was won by a liberal Democrat, James Abourezk, who is close to Sen. George McGovern and is almost certain to have his name misspelled.

News Analysis

The Question Now, Who Really Won Wh

By Max Frankel

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Beyond the returns, who really won what?

Regardless of the outcome in specific races, the Republicans demonstrated in New York, Connecticut and Maryland that they can capitalize on fears of racial unrest, civil disorder and other urban strains to wean restive Democrats to their side.

Yet despite some notable casualties, the Democrats survived President Nixon's aggressive effort to brand them the party of permissiveness, appeasement at home, weakness abroad—the party of "radical liberals" in Vice-President Agnew's phrase.

And the Democrats remained the party of prosperity and full employment wherever recession threatened the jobs of otherwise disaffected voters.

Where nationwide currents touched the largely local races, therefore, law and order counted for much, but the economy appeared to count for more.

Incumbency Impact

Incumbency counted most in the races for the House of Representatives. Incumbency hurt most in the battle for governorships, mostly because taxes and other local ills were blamed more on the state house than the Capitol.

Mr. Nixon can claim to have won big battles in his determination to punish Senate Democrats who had opposed him on appointments to the Supreme Court and other issues—notably the seats of Albert Gore in Tennessee and Joseph Tydings in Maryland. Together with other shifts, including the election of a conservative Democrat in place of a liberal in Texas, Mr. Nixon may benefit from a slight shift toward conservative sentiment in the Senate, even though it will remain in Democratic hands.

But a long list of nationally known liberal Democrats, including Edmund S. Muskie in Maine, Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts, Hubert H. Humphrey in Minnesota, Philip A. Hart in Michigan and more stood strong in their states and may be emboldened to compete even more vigorously with the President in the Congress next year.

Mr. Nixon did not ignite the trend he wanted in order to capture Senate seats in Florida, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and other states. He failed to hold a weak incumbent in Illinois and saw a Republican gain in Connecticut only beca[illegible] was moderate, perhaps le[illegible] servative than the Demo[illegible] replaced in a peculiar [illegible] way race.

Battle-Tested Foe[illegible]

Many of these Democr[illegible] never really been tested i[illegible] combat. They came to o[illegible] the recession of 1958 or [illegible] Johnson's landslide victo[illegible] Barry Goldwater in 19[illegible] Nixon and Mr. Agnew [illegible] hand-picked candidates [illegible] them this time, large s[illegible] money and the best n[illegible] lative technology. They s[illegible] the national alarm agai[illegible] lence and then hit the ca[illegible] trail themselves.

The President is cer[illegible] gain respect for the vigo[illegible] partisanship. But the "S[illegible] strategy" by which Repu[illegible] were to inherit the leg[illegible] George Wallace in the [illegible] and industrial North [illegible] cannot be proclaimed a [illegible]

It worked in Tenness[illegible] not in Florida. It failed [illegible] Republican governors in [illegible] Carolina, Georgia and T[illegible]

In fact, looking towa[illegible] presidential election of 19[illegible] Democrats won at lea[illegible] right to believe that th[illegible] in a good position to m[illegible] formidable challenge. [illegible] have come out of this m[illegible] battle with new streng[illegible] many state governments, [illegible] form for political warfare [illegible] Congress and several [illegible] potential contenders, led [illegible] man with enhanced p[illegible] Sen. Muskie.

Wallace's Role

Gov. Wallace remains [illegible] midable presence to ham[illegible] Republicans. They alon[illegible] was demonstrated in man[illegible] tests today, cannot buy [illegible] tory. Even winding dow[illegible] war and defusing the Vi[illegible] issue in the minds of [illegible] voters has turned out to [illegible] enough to win the elect[illegible] confidence and gratitude [illegible] administration.

Moreover, the law-an[illegible] issue is a wasting asset [illegible] administration the longe[illegible] in charge of the nation's [illegible] If two years hence there [illegible] turmoil in America, [illegible] hardly refuse to share the [illegible] with the Democrats.

It is the economy that [illegible] dent Nixon must nourisl[illegible] to health, and quickly, [illegible] wants to protect the [illegible] flanks exposed toda[illegible] W[illegible] he will learn that lesson [illegible] than the Democrats lea[illegible] way to regain their [illegible] masses will be the big q[illegible] of the next two years.

Nixon Claims Victory in E[illegible] To Change Senate's Outlo[illegible]

(Continued from Page 1)
Fla., Friday and remain there until about Nov. 15.

Congress returns Nov. 16 from its election recess.

Agnew: 'Bittersweet'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew said yesterday's election gave President Nixon a working majority in the Senate that will put a stop to "some of those silly resolutions about tying the President's hands in foreign policy."

Despite the Republican failure to gain a majority in either the House or the Senate, Mr. Agnew said, "The result is better than the usual result in an off-year election. I don't think we need to be disappointed.

"The President agrees with me entirely that the makeup of the Senate will be more advantageous to his policies in foreign affairs and national defense."

Mr. Agnew was speaking to newsmen at Republican national headquarters.

He said Mr. Nixon "will have a working majority in the Senate." Asked to elaborate, he said, "I mean people who will vote for the United States when the President decides what he wants to do in foreign policy and national defense, and not vote against the best interests of the country."

'Working Majority'

Mr. Agnew said such newly elected Democrats as Ralph Bentsen, of Texas, considered less liberal than former Sen. Ralph Yarborough, should give President Nixon the "working majority" on defense and foreign policy.

"We must say that on balance we've done very well," Mr. Agnew said.

He described the election as "bittersweet."

"The bitterness, of course, as a former governor, came out of seeing so many men that I knew well losing in their gubernatorial races . . .

"On the sweet side, we won a couple of good new governorships. The important thing is the balance, and it comes out in the governorships, as I indicated, as a loss. But we have so many governorships that it is reasonable to expect that we would lose some. I don't think we lost the amount that was projected by the media."

Personal Defeat

But the former Maryland governor suffered at least one personal rebuff when the man who succeeded him, Democrat Marvin Mandel, won eas[illegible] Republican C. Stanley [illegible] retain control of the M[illegible] statehouse.

Mr. Blair was one [illegible] Republican hopefuls w[illegible] strong Agnew support d[illegible] campaign blitz that to[illegible] Vice-President to 32 [illegible] during the last seven w[illegible]

Mr. Agnew had a [illegible] suite at the Washington [illegible] Hotel on election night t[illegible] the returns on televisio[illegible]

With his wife, Judy, h[illegible] the day by traveling 5[illegible] in the rain from Washin[illegible] the Baltimore suburb o[illegible] son, where they cast their [illegible] in a public school.

WEATHE[illegible]

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sum[illegible]
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Sho[illegible]
ANKARA	18	64	Sum[illegible]
ATHENS	22	72	Par[illegible]
BEIRUT	27	81	Sum[illegible]
BELGRADE	17	63	Clou[illegible]
BERLIN	12	54	Ver[illegible]
BRUSSELS	10	50	Ove[illegible]
BUDAPEST	16	61	Sum[illegible]
CAIRO	24	75	Ver[illegible]
CASABLANCA	18	64	Par[illegible]
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Sho[illegible]
COSTA D' SOL	21	70	Sum[illegible]
DUBLIN	11	52	Ver[illegible]
EDINBURGH	9	48	Ove[illegible]
FLORENCE	18	64	Ove[illegible]
FRANKFURT	11	52	Ver[illegible]
GENEVA	15	59	Ver[illegible]
HELSINKI	−4	25	Ver[illegible]
ISTANBUL	20	68	Sum[illegible]
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sum[illegible]
LISBON	22	72	Sum[illegible]
LONDON	12	54	Ver[illegible]
MADRID	19	66	Par[illegible]
MILAN	10	50	Fog[illegible]
MONTREAL	4	39	Clo[illegible]
MOSCOW	−4	25	Fog[illegible]
MUNICH	12	54	Par[illegible]
NEW YORK	12	54	Clo[illegible]
NICE	19	66	Par[illegible]
OSLO	2	37	Rai[illegible]
PARIS	13	55	Ver[illegible]
PRAGUE	12	54	Ver[illegible]
ROME	20	68	Sum[illegible]
SOFIA	18	64	Sum[illegible]
STOCKHOLM	2	37	Ver[illegible]
TEL AVIV	26	79	Par[illegible]
TUNIS	24	75	Sum[illegible]
VENICE	14	57	Ove[illegible]
VIENNA	16	61	Par[illegible]
WARSAW	5	41	Ver[illegible]
WASHINGTON	10	50	Clo[illegible]
ZURICH	12	54	Ver[illegible]

(U.S., Canadian temperatur[illegible] at 1700 GMT, others at 120[illegible]

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ervative Gets 38%

ckley Is Elected to Senate N.Y. Liberal Vote Splits

By Maurice Carroll

YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).— . Buckley, the Conserva- y candidate, was elected ator from New York yes- ith 38 percent of the vote. fbed himself as "the voice politics."

ckley pledged all-out support to the Nixon administration and said he would vote Republican in the new Congress.

"We're number one... we're number one," chanted the crowd in his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria early today. Mr. Buckley claimed victory as the first third-party senator ever elected from New York.

"It's not my victory, it's our victory," said the grinning Mr. Buckley, who had campaigned on the slogan, "Isn't it about time we had a senator?"

Strong in Suburbs

The "we," he explained, meant the "silent majority." Mr. Buckley won the close three-way race by running strongly in the suburbs.

He held Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, the Democrat, to a narrow lead in New York City, carrying the city's two suburb-like boroughs, Queens and Staten Island, himself.

The incumbent, Sen. Charles E. Goodell, Republican-Liberal, was wiped out early.

With 95 percent of the votes counted, Mr. Buckley had 2,148,441, Rep. Ottinger, the Democrat, 2,007,891, and Sen. Goodell 1,410,157.

A third party candidate had not been elected to the Senate since 1940 when Robert Lafollette jr. won as a Progressive party candidate in Wisconsin.

Rep. Ottinger told the crowd in his headquarters that "none of us should forget that 62 percent of the people of the State of New York today reaffirmed their desire for decent values in our society."

Licking his lips nervously and appearing tired but not emotional, he warned Mr. Buckley to remember that "he represents not just the 38 percent of the people who elected him but the entire state."

Progressives Were Divided

The lesson of the Buckley victory, he said, was that progressives had divided their forces.

Mr. Buckley had focused the lafer days of his campaign on the suburbs—a drive featured by American flags, patriotic music and concentration on what has been called the "social issue."

He apparently benefitted from a crossover of Republican votes shifted from Sen. Goodell by the outspoken criticism of the senator expressed by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

Mr. Buckley's strong run in a state where both major parties are regarded as liberal focused national attention on the New York race.

But most New York politicians were inclined to credit two factors that had little to do with a Conservative trend—first, the election was the same sort of three-candidate mixture that made John V. Lindsay the mayor of New York last year with a minority of the popular vote; and second, Mr. Buckley conducted a brilliant campaign.

Buckley aides said the pleasure of victory was heightened by a telephone call from President Nixon who offered congratulations soon after the result was certain.

Mr. Buckley is the brother of William Buckley, editor of the conservative weekly National Review. Sen. Goodell was appointed to the Senate in 1968 to fill the seat of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

groes Win re Power the House

INGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).— will have a little more n the next Congress. candidates won ten House yesterday for a net gain seats.

-one Negroes ran for the ut that many Negro vic- ere not possible, because ed other blacks. ack gains were made in:

yland, where Morgan State Prof. Parren J. Mitchell from a primary victory ear Democratic incumbent N. Friedel to win handily me the first Negro con- from the Free State.

nois, where George W. f Chicago, won with the f Mayor Richard J. Daley.

lifornia, where Ronald V. labeled by Vice-President Agnew as sympathetic to k Panthers, won election erkeley district, near San .

en of the Negro incum- o ran for re-election yes- are Democrats, and all

are Augustus F. (Gus) , of California; John Con- and Charles C. Diggs jr., gan; William Clay, of Mis- hirley Chisholm, of New ouis Stokes, of Ohio, and C. Nix, of Pennsylvania.

flamboyant Rep. Adam Powell will be succeeded by B. Rangel, who won easily h Democratic and Repub- king. Veteran Negro Rep. L. Dawson, of Illinois, who ng, will be replaced by Metcalfe, an easy winner. ne Negro ran for the Sen- iam R. Thompson, a pi independent, who pro- y token opposition for the t Democrat, John C.

ne Negro member of the Edward W. Brooke, of isetts, was not up for re-

Diggs, chairman of the ack caucus, said the Negro will have a pyramiding ncouraging other Negroes and work for equality the system.

the most prominent blacks for the House, the Rev. W. Young, of Georgia, who p aide to the late Martin King, made a respectable but lost to incumbent Re- Fletcher Thompson. The r. Young was trying to be- he first black congressman he Old South since Recon- n.

Negroes broke the color line South Carolina House and k was elected to the Ala- egislature.

Associated Press

ROCKEFELLER RETURNS—New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller answers the cheers of well-wishers upon learning that he had been re-elected to the Albany mansion.

Rockefeller Easily Wins 4th Term in N.Y.

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was re-elected to a fourth term, easily defeating Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg, the former Supreme Court justice who was persuaded to run by Democratic leaders convinced that he was the best candidate they had ever run against the governor.

It was a classic Rockefeller victory in the tradition of 1962 and 1966, when he also campaigned by describing himself as the "underdog," then blanketed the state with a multi-million-dollar campaign featuring thousands of television and radio commercials and millions of buttons and brochures.

"I have no regret about entering this race and I accept the verdict of the people cheerfully," Mr. Goldberg said in conceding defeat. "This has been my first hurrah and now I shall return to the business of earning my living."

The former justice, secretary of labor and ambassador to the United Nations was in his first political campaign at the age of 62, but he disappointed many Democrats because he was never able to match the energy and enthusiasm of Gov. Rockefeller the campaigner, who is also 62 but travelled the state with the same vigor he showed in his first campaign 12 years ago.

Although he began as a favorite—party leaders persuaded him to run after their private polls a year ago showed him winning by 25 points—Mr. Goldberg was trailing in all private and public polls before Election Day.

The Rockefeller victory automatically carried in his runningmate—Lt. Governor Malcolm W. Wilson—and defeated State Sen. Basil Paterson, Mr. Goldberg's runningmate and the first Negro to seek the office.

With 12,650 of 13,578 districts reporting, the results were as follows:

Gov. Rockefeller	2,816,451
Mr. Goldberg	2,199,142
Paul Adams	386,617

Mr. Adams was the candidate of the Conservative party.

In significant ways, the Rockefeller victory was a reversal of his 1966 defeat of Frank D. O'Connor.

Four years ago, Gov. Rockefeller was generally considered the more liberal of the two major party candidates and won by slicing away substantial chunks of the normally Democratic vote in Jewish and Negro neighborhoods.

This year, however, the governor projected himself as a "centrist" to the political right of Goldberg and won pluralities in Irish and Italian neighborhoods that voted against him in 1966.

Winthrop Rockefeller Loses Governor Race in Arkansas

By Roy Reed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4 (NYT).—Dale Bumpers, a political unknown until last summer, defeated Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller and captured the governor's office for the Democrats yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller, the state's first Republican governor in nearly a century, trailed in his bid for a third two-year term by a margin of almost 2 to 1.

Walter L. Carruth of the American Independent Party, a follower of George C. Wallace, finished a distant third.

Democrats also defeated Republican and American Independent candidates for lieutenant governor, a Republican candidate for secretary of state and an American Independent candidate for attorney general.

Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt was the only major Republican candidate in the state to be re-elected. He defeated Donald Poe, a Democrat, to win a third term.

The voters rejected a new state constitution. It had been drafted by a convention to replace one that was adopted in 1874 at the end of the Reconstruction era in Arkansas.

The race between Mr. Rockefeller, 58, and Mr. Bumpers, 45, a lawyer from the little hill town of Charleston, was thought to have become close in recent weeks. Mr. Bumpers had been the undisputed favorite after he upset former Gov. Orval E. Faubus, once considered invincible in Arkansas politics, in the Democratic runoff primary Sept. 8.

Arkansas' two chief gubernatorial contestants were essentially moderate on the questions of race and disorders. Their campaign stance on the race issue was, in fact, more liberal than the stance of candidates in any other Southern state.

This was only the second Arkansas governors' race in 16 years in which school desegregation was not an open issue between the major candidates. Mr. Carruth rode it hard, but both the others ignored it, after going on record early with *pro forma* opposition to busing.

Mr. Rockefeller has appointed large numbers of Negroes to state government and he recently named the first black member of a state college board. He had personally handled several instances of racial strife and as a result he had built a formidable organization among blacks.

Mr. Bumpers also openly sought black support. He pledged nondiscriminatory hiring practices and said he would keep the Negroes in state government whom Mr. Rockefeller had hired.

Parties Divide Up California

Reagan Posts Easy Victory, Murphy Loses

By Wallace Turner

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican, was elected to a second four-year term yesterday, easily defeating Assemblyman Jesse Unruh.

However, the Republicans lost the Senate seat held by George Murphy, a conservative, who was beaten by Rep. John V. Tunney, a moderate Democrat.

Gov. Reagan received 3,290,478 votes to 2,886,943 for Mr. Unruh, a veteran of the Assembly.

Mr. Tunney's total was 3,433,706 to 2,835,336 for Sen. Murphy.

Rep. Tunney, 36-year-old son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, is a close friend and political ally of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who was his roommate at the University of Virginia Law School. Sen. Murphy, who is 68, is, like Gov. Reagan, a former actor.

By Election Day, two slogans had come to represent the positions that evolved in the hard-fought campaigns. The Republicans said "San Jose." The Democrats said "Technicolor."

As viable political slogans must, each of these had become merely the handle on a big bag of political issues.

The Republicans' slogan, derived from the rock, bottle and egg-throwing incident when President Nixon spoke at San Jose last Thursday night, was aimed at exploitation of voter dissatisfaction with protest movements, bombings, assaults on the police and other attempts to upset established order.

The Democratic slogan was drawn from disclosures of Sen. Murphy's relationship with Technicolor, Inc., from the time he was elected in 1964 until Patrick J. Frawley jr., the ultra-conservative industrialist, lost control of the company last summer.

Gov. Ronald Reagan

The slogan emphasized the Democratic accusations that the leading Republican candidates were first of all representatives in office of the wealthy and powerful who finance the Republican candidates' campaigns.

Gov. Reagan, 59, campaigned on his record. He asked four more years to solidify his accomplishments and promised to make further money-saving changes in the state's financial structure.

Mr. Unruh hammered away at charges that the Reagan administration had done many things for the benefit of the governor's supporters, and particularly for the oil industry.

Mr. Unruh charged also that the Republican national and state fiscal policies had created an economic recession that has put many Californians on welfare rolls.

The San Jose incident came as President Nixon returned to his home state to campaign for Sen. Murphy's re-election. The Republicans used it to renew their attempts to identify Rep. Tunney as a supporter of radicals.

30-Year Friendship

Sunday's newspaper advertisements for the Murphy campaign pointed out that Mr. Tunney had voted against the District of Columbia crime bill and charged that "it is this kind of permissiveness that has made our streets, our schools and even our courthouses unsafe."

Gov. Reagan campaigned hard for Sen. Murphy in the last three weeks. The two men have been personal friends for 30 years, beginning when, as Hollywood actors, they were in the group of anti-Communists who took control of the Screen Actors' Guild.

Mr. Unruh's campaign against Gov. Reagan was uphill all the way. The polls said he was losing. He lacked money for television advertising and was deserted by some prominent contributors of years past.

Mr. Tunney presented himself as a moderate-to-conservative Democrat. He opened his campaign, for example, in his home city of Riverside with a plea for better pay and better treatment of the police.

Mr. Tunney, in prime physical condition, emphasized the physical contrast between himself and Sen. Murphy, who at 68 has a voice that was reduced to a hoarse whisper by a throat cancer operation.

Mrs. Romney Loses

Women Gain Two More Seats, Go From 11 to 13 in Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Two of the most outspoken women in politics, Louise Day Hicks, of Boston and Bella Abzug, of New York City, have won seats in Congress, but voters turned back Lenore Romney in her challenge of Sen. Philip Hart, of Michigan.

Mrs. Hicks, an adamant foe of busing to bring about racial balance in schools, and Mrs. Abzug, a national leader of the Women's Strike for Peace, will be Democratic freshmen representatives come January, along with a third woman who won yesterday, Ella Tambussi Grasso, Connecticut's secretary of state for three terms.

Rep. Catherine May, R., Wash, was upset in her bid for a seventh term, but the nine other female incumbents won handily. They are Democrats Patsy Mink, of Hawaii, Martha Griffiths, of Michigan, Leonor K. Sullivan, of Missouri, Edith Green, of Oregon, Julia B. Hanson, of Washington and Shirley Chisholm, of New York and Republicans Margaret M. Heckler, of Massachusetts, Charlotte T. Reid, of Illinois and Florence P. Dwyer, of New Jersey.

This will inch up the number of women in Congress from 11 to 13—counting Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, who had no race this year—and shake the 50-1 sex ratio of legislators.

A total of 46 women ran for major offices this year but half were on minor-party tickets and drew only a few votes.

The attempt by Mrs. Romney, wife of Housing Secretary George Romney, to oust Sen. Hart drew the most national attention.

Vice-President Agnew included Sen. Hart in his collection of "Radic-Libs" and urged voters to replace him—but Mrs. Romney's effort appeared doomed weeks ago.

She'd been a great vote-getting asset when her husband was one of Michigan's most popular governors, but she couldn't convince the voters she could be a senator on her own.

The victories of Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Abzug had been predicted.

The 52-year-old Mrs. Hicks, a widow who campaigned against busing during an unsuccessful race for mayor of Boston, has been a Boston city councilwoman in recent years. She succeeds retiring House Speaker John McCormack.

Mrs. Abzug, 49, a lawyer like Mrs. Hicks, has been described as combining the qualities of a Jewish mother and a prizefighter.

She upset seven-term Democrat Leonard Farbstein in the primary, showing herself to be an exuberant campaigner, and had little trouble in beating radio personality Barry Farber yesterday.

Mrs. Grasso, 51, is unknown outside Connecticut, but says she has been in politics since she was ten. As secretary of state, she oversaw the food stamp program and administered corporation and election laws.

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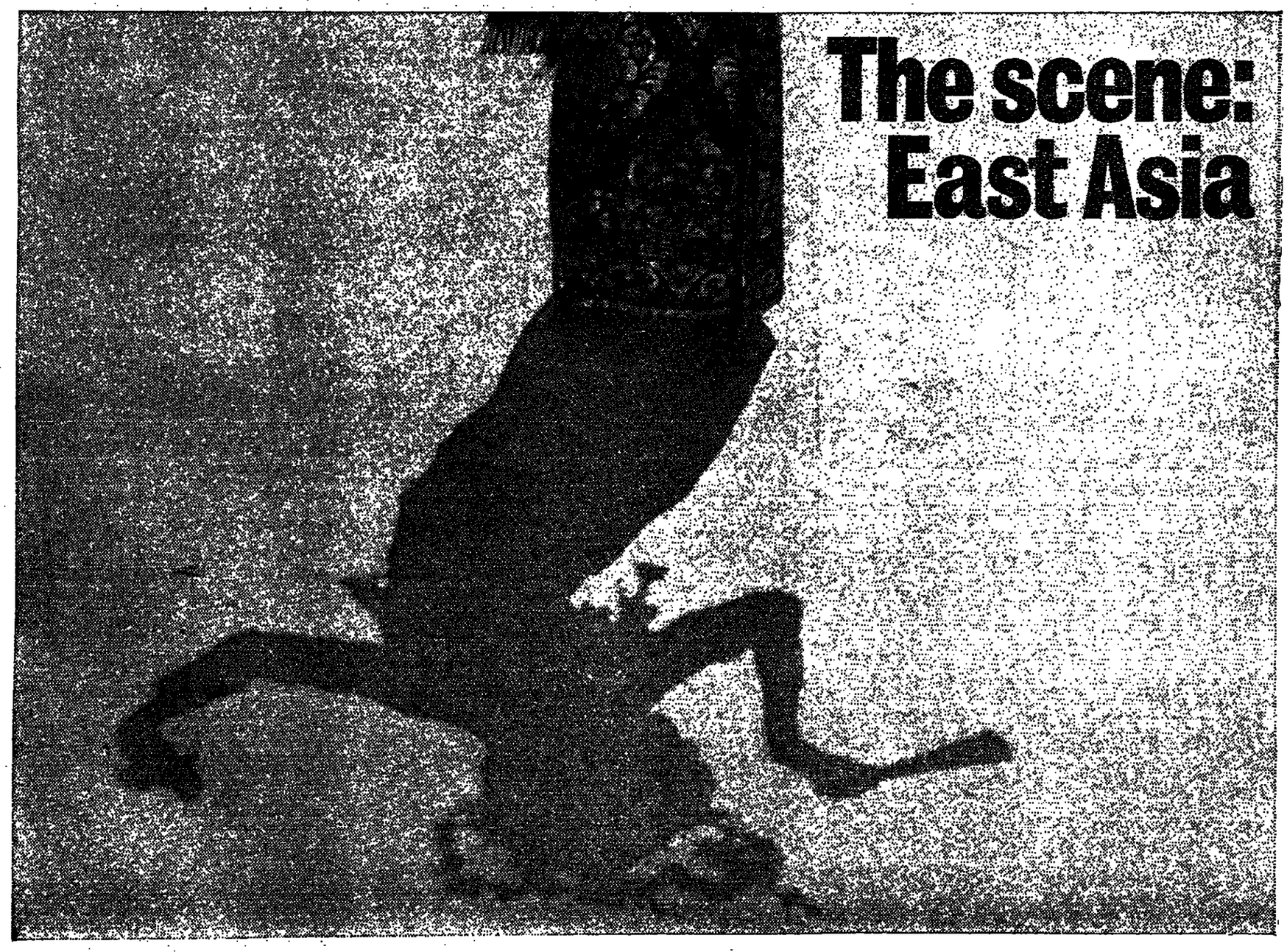

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BASF products are on the scene. We have subsidiaries on all continents. In Asia, too. In Pakistan, in India and Japan.
There we manufacture chemicals for the textile and leather industries, plastics and plastic dispersions.
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BASF — worldwide chemistry

BASF

Askew, Chiles Beat Kirk, Cramer

Nixon's 'Southern Strategy' Fails to Pay Off in Florida

By Philip Carter

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 4 (WP).—Despite campaign visits by President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, the Republican "Southern strategy" went awry in Florida yesterday as Democrats dumped GOP Gov. Claude Kirk and literally walked away with a Senate seat.

Democrat Reubin Askew defeated Gov. Kirk by a commanding 958,439 to 728,177 in complete but unofficial returns.

State Sen. Lawton Chiles, who walked 1,003 miles across the state

AP.

Lawton Chiles

introducing himself to voters, outdrew his Republican opponent, Rep. William Cramer, by nearly 130,000 votes. Mr. Chiles had 880,129 to Rep. Cramer's 751,206, in complete unofficial returns.

In a victory statement, Mr. Askew declared that "the people of Florida have proved beyond a doubt they have the ability to make a decision on their own."

For the GOP, the apparent Democratic landslide marked a significant reversal of the party's hopes to expand its earlier promising gains in this conservative, traditionally Democratic state.

With heavy support from conservative Democrats, Gov. Kirk defeated Miami's liberal Democratic Mayor Robert King High in the 1966 governor's race. The GOP trend held in 1968, when Edward Gurney—capitalizing on continuing Democratic disaffection—defeated former Gov. Leroy Collins in a Senate race.

Intraparty Feud

Yesterday's election, however, found the state's Democrats reunited behind two fresh candidates and the Republicans crippled by a demoralizing intraparty feud of their own.

In winning his party's Senate nomination, Mr. Chiles proved that a modern political campaign can be won—at least in Florida—without heavy spending.

Outside his hometown of Lakeland, the 40-year-old lawyer was virtually unknown before he set out last spring to walk the length of the state.

His novel campaign quickly won him the nicknames of "Walkin' Lawton" and "the walking senator"—and an extraordinary degree of voter identification. He wore out four pairs of walking boots, but spent less than $50,000 on political advertising during his primary race. And in the party runoff he defeated former Gov. Farris Bryant by a margin of 2 to 1.

Rep. Cramer, meanwhile, found himself in deep political trouble from the outset of his candidacy. In order to win the Republican nomination, the outspoken conservative had to defeat Judge G. Harrold Carswell, President Nixon's unsuccessful nominee to the Supreme Court.

Carswell Contest

Gov. Kirk and Sen. Gurney backed Judge Carswell, who lost to Rep. Cramer in a bitter primary battle. President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew and Attorney General John N. Mitchell and his wife, Martha, all made appearances in Florida to help heal the party's wounds.

Rep. Cramer, who wrote an anti-busing amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act and drafted the law under which the "Chicago seven" were tried, seemed to benefit from the aid of his party's leaders.

Following Mr. Chiles's example, he altered his conventional campaign tactics and took to the streets himself, exhorting voters to reject "liberal Lawton," whose election, Rep. Cramer said, would assure continuation of the "ultra-liberal" Democratic leadership in the Senate.

"Discerning Democrats—Cramer-crats—must turn out to support the Republican faithful," Rep. Cramer said. His closeness to the administration, he argued, meant that he could do more for the state in the Senate than could Mr. Chiles.

Out of Favor

Gov. Kirk could make no such argument. After backing New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller for the GOP presidential nomination in 1968, the often flamboyant governor found himself decidedly out of favor with the Nixon administration. To local observers, his endorsement by party leaders was half-hearted at best.

But Gov. Kirk campaigned with characteristic vigor, criticizing his opponent as "a permissive liberal . . . like Hubert H Humphrey and Leroy Collins" (a former Democratic governor) and "a patsy powderpuff for the polluters." One of his television ads seemed to liken Mr. Askew to a rattlesnake slithering through the grass.

Gov. Kirk repeatedly attacked the "liberal press" and scoffed at a statewide pre-election poll conducted by the Miami Herald which showed him running far behind Mr. Askew.

Mr. Askew, a soft-spoken, teetotaling state representative, ran a more issue-oriented campaign, concentrating on tax reform and accusing "Tax-fraud Claude" of breaking a pledge not to raise state taxes.

Texas Voters Take Their Pick Of Millionaires—A Democrat

By Robert C. Maynard

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—Faced with a choice for the U.S. Senate of a conservative, millionaire Democrat from Houston and a conservative, millionaire Republican from Houston, the predominantly Democratic voters of Texas yesterday chose the Democrat.

Lloyd M. Bentsen jr., 49, defeated Rep. George Bush, 46, for the seat held by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, the liberal Democrat whom Mr. Bentsen defeated in a hard-fought primary.

Democratic Gov. Preston Smith turned back, for the second time in a row, the challenge of Republican Paul Eggers, former counsel to the Treasury.

With 93 percent of the precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed that Mr. Bentsen had 1,103,381 votes to Mr. Bush's 963,826. Mr. Bentsen maintained an early and commanding lead throughout the count.

UPI.

Lloyd M. Bentsen jr.

54-46% Margin

With 93 percent of the precincts tallied, Gov. Smith led Mr. Eggers 1,107,833 to 966,075. In both major races, Democrats led Republicans by a 54-to 46-percent margin.

Mr. Bentsen, who served three terms in the House 20 years ago, was 27 when first elected. He was the youngest member at that time.

Texas was a target state in the Nixon administration's bid for control of the Senate. The President and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew campaigned for Mr. Bush, whom Republicans called a winner late in the campaign.

Some Republicans looked at Mr. Bush, a handsome former combat pilot, as a prospective replacement for Mr. Agnew on the 1972 ticket.

The Republicans also had high hopes for Mr. Bush because of the bitterness which the primary victory of Mr. Bentsen had engendered among Democratic liberals. There was much talk of crossing over to vote for Mr. Bush.

Linked to Violence

Mr. Bentsen's campaign against Sen. Yarborough linked the liberal senator to ultraliberal causes, including the violence that occurred at the 1968 Democratic national convention in Chicago.

In a state in which such policies are unpopular, Mr. Bentsen accused Sen. Yarborough in the primary of being an advocate of the busing of school children to achieve integration. He also made much of Sen. Yarborough's position in support of the Supreme Court's ruling against prayer in the public schools.

Enraged liberals and members of the ethnic blocs in Texas threatened to bolt to Mr. Bush on the grounds that it would serve the liberal cause in Texas better if the conservative wing of the Democratic party lost the election.

In the end, it might well have been the Republicans who settled the argument among the Democrats. Late in the campaign, President Nixon campaigned in Dallas and Longview.

"I think," Democratic leader Dick Nichols of Austin said, "the Democratic wins are a backlash against Vice-President Agnew and President Nixon's visits."

Others Agree

Other Democrats concurred yesterday, claiming that the "Kamikaze liberals moved closer to home" after the administration talent came calling in Texas.

"A vote for Bush," one Democratic leader was quoted as saying, "would have been a vote for Nixon."

William Archer, the Houston Republican running for the seat made vacant in the House by Mr. Bush, won easily over Democrat James Greenwood.

Texans also voted on the issue of whether liquor should be served by the drink. A heavy vote in favor of the change in the populous Houston area indicated that the proposal might be carried.

In the state legislative races, Democrats were holding their own well in the state Senate, but returns in the lower house races were coming in too slow for a trend to be established last night.

WP

William E. Brock 3d

Gore Unseated in Tennessee; GOP Also Gains Governorship

By James T. Wooten

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Republicans scored two major victories in Tennessee as Rep. William E. Brock 3d unseated Sen. Albert Gore, and Windfield Dunn, a political unknown, captured the governorship for his party for the first time in half a century.

Drawing heavily on national Republican manpower and money, Rep. Brock, 39, handed Sen. Gore, 62, his first defeat in a 30-year political career that included three terms in the Senate.

Mr. Dunn, a dentist who pledged to emulate President Nixon if elected, beat John J. Hooker, the Democratic nominee, whose recent business dealings and past liberal positions were apparently detrimental to his second try for the governorship.

As the last few returns were being tallied here, many political analysts speculated that Mr. Hooker, a founding partner of the bankrupt food-franchising firm Whale Inc., diminished Sen. Gore's chances to retain his Senate seat. Others believed that a lack of interest in the election among Negroes across the state proved to be the fatal factor.

With 99 percent of 2,491 districts reporting, the tally was:

For Senator

Brock	553,158
Gore	508,425

For Governor

Dunn	564,888
Hooker	502,930

Both contests have been portrayed by politicians and pundits alike as acid tests of the Nixon administration's "Southern strategy," with Rep. Brock in the role of the man personally chosen by the President to unseat Sen. Gore and thereby assist him in his legislative pursuits.

In 1966, Howard H. Baker jr., Republican, was elected to the Senate. In addition, both Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon won the state's electoral votes in their two respective candidacies.

Sen. Gore, a 62-year-old veteran of 18 years in the Senate, was singled out as the prime target of the national Republican effort to wrest control of the Senate from the Democrats. Money and manpower were dispatched to Mr. Brock's campaign. In appearances in the state by both President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, Sen. Gore, the white-haired liberal, was assailed for his dovish positions on the Vietnam war and his votes against the President's unsuccessful Supreme Court nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth jr. and G. Harrold Carswell.

Convinced Voters

Rep. Brock, a 39-year-old scion of a wealthy Chattanooga family, ran a campaign that sought to convince Tennesseeans that Sen. Gore had betrayed them by representing the "liberal Eastern establishment" and not Tennessee during his 18 years as a senator.

Mr. Brock told the voters that, in contrast to Mr. Gore's "radical-liberal" record, he "believes what you believe."

Sen. Gore, in conceding to Rep. Brock, promised: "The causes for which we fought are not dead. The truth shall rise again."

Rep. Brock called Sen. Gore's concession "a fighting speech," and said: "Neighbors, you have hired another fighter. We are going to fight for this America of ours, for its basic principles and its heritages and what it stands for."

Hartke Has Tiny Lead In Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4 (AP).—Democrat Sen. Vance Hartke and Republican Rep. Richard Roudebush went down to the wire today in a cliff-hanger race for a Senate seat rated high on President Nixon's target list.

With the unofficial tabulation showing only three of the state's 4,440 precincts still uncounted, Sen. Hartke led by 707 votes—831,662 to 830,955.

A Roudebush spokesman said a recount was certain and Sen. Hartke's campaign manager said it might take days to decide the outcome.

The candidates called off news conferences and went into seclusion.

Errors Are Found

The News Election Service (NES) conducting the tabulation for news services and broadcast networks, said it was beginning a recheck of all counties, and said it was finding errors.

"There will be a lot of adjustments," said an NES official.

NES said absentee votes were coming to light uncounted in counties previously reported as complete in the unofficial tally.

In addition, NES said errors were being found in some counties' early tabulations.

"The counting could go on for days," the NES official said.

Keith Bulen, a Republican national committeeman, said: "I'm sure there will be a recount."

Sen. Hartke, marked as a prime target in the Republican effort to capture control of the Senate, rolled up pluralities in most of the metropolitan areas in his bid for a third term.

Visit From Nixon

Rep. Roudebush, a five-term congressman who gave up his seat in the House to make the race, got help from a visit by Mr. Nixon, two visits by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, and several appearances by Nixon cabinet members.

During the campaign, Rep. Roudebush criticized Sen. Hartke for "softness," urging voters to elect a Republican who would support the President and take a strong stand against lawlessness and violence.

Sen. Hartke, taking advantage of voter dissatisfaction with rising property taxes under Republican Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb, blamed the Nixon administration for unemployment and said the Democrats offered better economic policies for the working man.

The New House

ALABAMA

Dist.
1—*Jack Edwards (R)
2—*William Dickinson (R)
3—*G. W. Andrews (D)
4—*Bill Nichols (D)
5—*Walter Flowers (D)
6—*John Buchanan (R)
7—*Tom Bevill (D)
8—*Bob Jones (D)

ALASKA
AL—Nick Begich (D)

ARIZONA
1—*John J. Rhodes (R)
2—*Morris K. Udall (D)
3—*Sam Steiger (R)

ARKANSAS
1—*Bill Alexander (D)
2—*Wilbur Mills (D)
3—*Hammerschmidt (R)
4—*David Pryor (D)

CALIFORNIA
1—*Don H. Clausen (R)
2—*H. T. Johnson (D)
3—*John E. Moss (D)
4—*R. L. Leggett (D)
5—*Philip Burton (D)
6—*W. S. Mailliard (R)
7—*R. V. Dellums (D)
8—*G. P. Miller (D)
9—*Don Edwards (D)
10—*Charles Gubser (R)
11—*P. McCloskey Jr. (R)
12—*B. L. Talcott (R)
13—*C. M. Teague (R)
14—*Jerome Waldie (D)
15—*John J. McFall (D)
16—*B. F. Sisk (D)
17—*G. M. Anderson (D)
18—*R. B. Mathias (R)
19—*Chet Holifield (D)
20—*H. Allen Smith (R)
21—*A. F. Hawkins (D)
22—*J. C. Corman (D)
23—*Del Clawson (R)
24—*J. H. Rousselot (R)
25—*C. E. Wiggins (R)
26—*Thomas M. Rees (D)
27—*B. M. Goldwater (R)
28—*Alphonzo Bell (R)
29—G. E. Danielson (D)
30—*E. R. Roybal (D)
31—*C. H. Wilson (D)
32—*Craig Hosmer (R)
33—*Jerry L. Pettis (R)
34—*R. T. Hanna (D)
35—John G. Schmitz (R)
36—*Bob Wilson (R)
37—*L. Van Deerlin (D)
38—**V. V. Veysey (R)

COLORADO
1—**J. D. McKevitt (R)
2—*D. G. Brotzman (R)
3—*P. F. E. Evans (D)
4—*W. N. Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT
1—W. R. Cotter (D)
2—**R. H. Steels (R)
3—*P. R. Giaimo (D)
4—S. B. McKinney (R)
5—*J. S. Monagan (D)
6—**Ella T. Grasso (D)

DELAWARE
AL—P. S. Dupont IV (R)

FLORIDA
1—*Bob Sikes (D)
2—*Don Fugua (D)
3—*Ch. E. Bennett (D)
4—*B. Chappell (D)
5—*Lou Frey Jr. (R)
6—*Sam M. Gibbons (D)
7—*J. A. Haley (D)
8—C.W. Young (R)
9—*Paul G. Rogers (D)
10—*J. H. Burke (R)
11—*Claude Pepper (D)
12—*D. B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1—*G .E. Hagan (D)
2—Dawson Mathis (D)
3—*Jack Brinkley (D)
4—*B. B. Blackburn (R)
5—*F. Thompson (R)
6—*J. J. Flynt Jr. (D)
7—*J. W. Davis (D)
8—*W.S. Stuckey Jr. (D)
9—*P. M. Landrum (D)
10—*R. Stephens Jr. (D)

HAWAII
1—*S. M. Matsunaga (D)
2—*P. Takemoto Mink(D)

IDAHO
1—*James A. McClure (R)
W. J. Brauner (D)
2—*Orval Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1—R. H. Metcalfe (D)
2—*A. J. Mikva (D)
3—M. F. Murphy (D)
4—*E. J. Derwinski (R)
5—*J. C. Kluczynski (D)
6—G. W. Collins (D)
7—*F. Annunzio (D)
8—*D. Rostenkowski (D)
9—*S. R. Yates (D)
10—*H. R. Collier (R)
11—*R. C. Pucinski (D)
12—*R. McClory (R)
13—*P. M. Crane (R)
14—*J. N. Erlenborn (R)
15—*Ch. T. Reid (R)
16—*J. B. Anderson (R)
17—*L. C. Arends (R)
18—*R. H. Michel (R)
19—*T. Railback (R)
20—*Paul Findley (R)
21—*Kenneth J. Gray (D)
22—*W. L. Springer (R)
23—*G. E. Shipley (D)
24—*Melvin Price (D)

INDIANA
1—*R. J. Madden (D)
2—*E. F. Landgrebe (R)
3—*John Brademas (D)
4—**E. Rough (D)
5—Elwood Hillis (R)
6—*W. G. Bray (R)
7—*John Myers (R)
8—*Roger H. Zion (R)
9—*L. H. Hamilton (D)
10—*D. W. Dennis (R)
11—*A. Jacobs Jr. (D)

IOWA
1—*F. Schwengel (R)
2—*J. C. Culver (D)
3—*H.R. Gross (R)
4—John Kyl (R)
5—*Neal Smith (D)
6—*Wiley Mayne (R)
7—*W. J. Scherle (R)

KANSAS
1—*K. G. Sebelius (R)
2—**William R. Roy (D)
3—*Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4—*G. E. Shriver (R)
5—*Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY
1—*F. Stubblefield (D)
2—*W. H. Natcher (D)
3—*W. O. Cowger (R)
Romano L. Mazzoli(D)
4—*G. Snyder (R)
5—*T. Lee Carter (R)
6—*John C. Watts (D)
7—*C. D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1—*F. E. Hebert (D)
2—*Hale Boggs (D)
3—*P. T. Caffery (D)
4—*J. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5—*O. E. Passman (D)
6—*J. R. Rarick (D)
7—*E. W. Edward (D)
8—*S. O. Long (D)

MAINE
1—*P. N. Kyros (D)
2—*W. D. Hathaway (D)

MARYLAND
1—*R. C.B. Morton (R)
2—*C. D. Long (D)
3—*E. A. Garmatz (D)
4—P. S. Sarbanes (D)
5—*L. J. Hogan (R)
6—**Goodloe E. Byron(D)
7—P. J. Mitchell (D)
8—*Gilbert Gude (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
1—*S. O. Conte (R)
2—E. P. Boland (D)
3—R. F. Drinan (D)
4—*H. D. Donohue (D)
5—*F. B. Morse (R)
6—*M. J. Harington (D)
7—*T. H. McDonald (D)
8—*T. P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9—Louise Day Hicks (D)
10—*M. M. Heckler (R)
11—*J. A. Burke (D)
12—*Hasting Keith (R)

MICHIGAN
1—*J. Conyers Jr. (D)
2—*Marvin L. Esch (R)
3—*Garry Brown (R)
4—*E. Hutchinson (R)
5—*Gerald R. Ford (R)
6—*C.E. Chamberlain (R)
7—*D. W. Riegle Jr. (R)
8—*James Harvey (R)
9—*Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10—*E. A. Cederberg (R)
11—*Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12—*James G. O'Hara (D)
13—*Charles C. Diggs (D)
14—*Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15—*William D. Ford (D)
16—*John D. Dingell (D)
17—*M. W. Griffiths (D)
18—*W. S. Broomfield (R)
19—*J. H. McDonald (R)

MINNESOTA
1—*Albert H. Quie (R)
2—*Ancher Nelsen (R)
3—Bill Frenzel (R)
4—*Joseph Karth (D)
5—*Donald M. Fraser (D)
6—*John M. Zwach (R)
7—**Bob Bergland (D)
8—*J. A. Blatnik (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1—*T. G. Abernethy (D)
2—*J. L. Whitten (D)
3—*C. H. Griffin (D)
4—*G.V. Montgomery (D)
5—*W. M. Colmer (D)

MISSOURI
1—*William Clay (D)
2—*J. W. Symington (D)
3—*L. K. Sullivan (D)
4—*W. J. Randall (D)
5—*Richard Bolling (D)
6—*W. R. Hull (D)
7—*Durward G. Hall (R)
8—*Richard Ichord (D)
9—*W. L. Hungate (D)
10—*Bill Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1—*Arnold Olsen (D)
2—*John Melcher (D)

NEBRASKA
1—Charles Thone (R)
2—J. Y. McCollister (R)
3—*D. T. Martin (R)

NEVADA
AL—*W. S. Baring (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1—*Louis Wyman (R)
2—*J. C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1—*John E. Hunt (R)
2—*C. Sandman Jr. (R)
3—*James J. Howard (D)
4—*F. Thompson Jr. (D)
5—*B. Freilinghuysen (R)
6—*E. S. Forsythe (R)
7—*W. B. Widnall (R)
8—*Robert A. Roe (D)
9—*Henry Helstoski (D)
10—*P. W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11—*Joseph G. Minish (D)
12—*F. P. Dwyer (R)
13—*C. Gallagher (D)
14—*D. V. Daniels (D)
15—*Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1—*Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2—**Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1—*Otis G. Pike (D)
2—*J. R. Grover Jr. (R)
3—*Lester L. Wolff (D)
4—*John W. Wydler (R)
5—**Norman F. Lent (R)
6—*Symour Halpern (R)
7—*J. P. Addabbo (D)
8—*B. S. Rosenthal (D)
9—*J. J. Delaney (R-D)
10—*Emanuel Celler (D)
11—*Frank J. Brasco (D)
12—*Shirley Chisholm (D)
13—*B. L. Podell (D)
14—*John J. Rooney (D)
15—*Hugh L. Carey (D)
16—*John M. Murphy (D)
17—*Edward I. Koch (D)
18—Charles B. Rangel (D)
19—Bella S. Abzug (D)
20—*William F. Ryan (D)
21—Herman Badillo (D)
22—*James H. Scheuer (D)
23—*J. B. Bingham (D)
24—*Mario Biaggi (D)
25—*Peter A. Peyser (R)
26—*Ogden R. Reid (R)
27—*John G. Dow (D)
28—*Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
29—*S. S. Stratton (D)
30—*Carleton J. King (R)
31—*R. C. McEwen (R)
32—*Alexander Pirnie (R)
33—*H. W. Robinson (R)
34—*John H. Terry (R)
35—*James M. Hanley (D)
36—*Frank J. Horton (R)
37—*B. B. Conable Jr. (R)
38—*J. F. Hastings (R)
39—*Jack F. Kemp (R)
40—*H. P. Smith III (R)
41—*T. J. Dulski (D)

NORTH CAROLINA
1—*Walter B. Jones (D)
2—*L. H. Fountain (D)
3—*D. N. Henderson (D)
4—*N. Gallifianakis (D)
5—*Wilmer D. Mizell (R)
6—*R. Preyer (D)
7—*Alton A. Lennon (D)
8—*Earl B. Ruth (R)
9—*Ch. Raper Jonas (R)
10—*J. T. Broyhill (R)
11—*Roy A. Taylor (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
1—*Mark Andrews (R)
2—Arthur A. Link (D)

OHIO
1—W. J. Keating (R)
2—*Donald D. Clancy (R)
3—*C. W. Whalen Jr. (R)
4—*W. M. McCulloch (R)
5—*Delbert L. Latta (R)
6—*W. H. Harsha (R)
7—*C. J. Brown (R)
8—*Jackson E. Betts (R)
9—*T. L. Ashley (D)
10—*C. E. Miller (R)
11—J. W. Stanton (R)
12—*Samuel L. Devine (R)
13—*C. A. Mosher (R)
14—**J. Seiberling Jr. (D)
15—*C. P. Wylie (R)
16—*Frank T. Bow (R)
17—*J. M. Ashbrook (R)
18—*Wayne L. Hays (D)
19—Charles J. Carney (D)
20—J. V. Stanton (D)
21—*Louis Stokes (D)
22—*C. A. Vanik (D)
23—*W. E. Minshall (R)
24—Walter E. Powell (R)

OKLAHOMA
1—*Page Belcher (R)
2—*Ed Edmondson (D)
3—*Carl Albert (D)
4—*Tom Steed (D)
5—*John Jarman (D)
6—*J.N. Happy Camp (R)

OREGON
1—*Wendell Wyatt (R)
2—*Al Ullman (D)
3—*Edith Green (D)
4—*John Dellenback (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
1—*W. A. Barrett (D)
2—*R. N.C. Nix (D)
3—*James A. Byrne (D)
4—*Joshua Eilberg (D)
5—*W. J. Green (D)
6—*Gus Yatron (D)
7—*L. G. Williams (R)
8—*E. G. Biester Jr. (R)
9—John Ware (R)
10—*J. M. McDade (R)
11—*D. J. Flood (R-D)
12—*J. I. Whalley (R)
13—*L. Coughlin (R)
14—*W. S. Moorhead (D)
15—*Fred B. Rooney (D)
16—*E. D. Eshleman (R)
17—*H. T. Schneebeli (R)
18—*R. J. Corbett (R)
19—*G. A. Goodling (R)
20—*J. M. Gaydos (D)
21—*John H. Dent (D)
22—*John P. Saylor (R)
23—*A. W. Johnson (R)
24—*J. P. Vigorito (D)
25—*Frank M. Clark (D)
26—*T. E. Morgan (D)
27—J. G. Fulton (R)

RHODE ISLAND
1—*F. St. Germain (D)
2—*R. O. Tiernan (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1—*L. M. Rivers (D)
2—Floyd Spence (R)
3—**W.J. Bryan Dorn (D)
4—*James R. Mann (D)
5—*Tom Gettys (D)
6—*J. L. McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1—**F. E. Denholm (D)
2—**James Abourezk (D)

TENNESSEE
1—*J. H. Quillen (R)
2—*John J. Duncan (R)
3—Lamar Baker (R)
4—*Joe L. Evins (D)
5—*Richard Fulton (D)
6—*W. R. Anderson (D)
7—*Ray Blanton (D)
8—*Ed Jones (D)
9—*Dan Kuykendall (R)

TEXAS
1—*Wright Patman (D)
2—*John Dowdy (D)
3—*Jim Collins (R)
4—*Ray Roberts (D)
5—*Earle Cabell (D)
6—*Olin Teague (D)
7—W. R. Archer (R)
8—*Bob Eckhardt (D)
9—*Jack Brooks (D)
10—*J. J. Pickle (D)
11—*W. R. Poage (D)
12—*Jim Wright (D)
13—*Graham Purcell (D)
14—*John Young (D)
15—*E. de la Garza (D)
16—*R. C. White (D)
17—*Omar Burleson (D)
18—*Robert D. Price (D)
19—*George Mahon (D)
20—*H. B. Gonzalez (D)
21—*O. C. Fisher (D)
22—*Bob Casey (D)
23—*A. Kazen jr. (D)

UTAH
1—**K. Gun McKay (D)
2—*S. P. Lloyd (R)

VIRGINIA
1—*T. N. Downing (D)
2—*G. W. Whitehurst (R)
3—*D. E. Satterfield (D)
4—*W. M. Abbitt (D)
5—*W. C. Daniel (D)
6—*P. R. H. Poff (R)
7—**J. K. Robinson (R)
8—*W. L. Scott (R)
9—*W. C. Wampler (R)
10—*J. T. Broyhill (R)

WASHINGTON
1—*Tom Pelly (R)
2—*Lloyd Meeds (D)
3—*J. B. Hansen (D)
4—**M. McCormack (D)
5—*T. S. Foley (D)
6—*Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7—*Brock Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1—*P. R. Mollohan (D)
2—*H. G. Staggers (D)
3—*J. M. Slack Jr. (D)
4—*Ken Hechler (D)
5—*James Kee (D)

WISCONSIN
1—**Leslie Aspin (D)
2—R.W. Kastenmeier (D)
3—*V. W. Thomson (R)
4—*C. J. Zablocki (D)
5—*Henry S. Reuss (D)
6—*W. A. Steiger (R)
7—*David R. Obey (D)
8—*John W. Byrnes (R)
9—*G. R. Davis (R)
10—*A. E. Okonski (R)

WYOMING
AL—**Teno Roncalio (D)

Asterisk (*) denotes incumbent; double asterisk (**) denotes office had been held by opposition party. Where more than one name appears in a race, the election was undecided.

Negro to Head Calif. Schools

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Max Rafferty, who lost a bitter battle against Democrat Alan Cranston for the U.S. Senate in 1968, was beaten yesterday in a bid for a third term as head of California's state schools. In a major upset, he was beaten by political newcomer Wilson C. Riles, a Negro.

Mr. Riles, 53, who was born in Louisiana, becomes the first black superintendent of public instruction in California history.

Mr. Rafferty beat veteran Sen. Thomas Kuchel in the 1968 Republican primary before losing to Sen. Cranston.

Senators Elected

ALASKA
*Ted Stevens (R)

ARIZONA
*Paul E. Fannin (R)

CALIFORNIA
**John V. Tunney (D)

CONNECTICUT
**L. P. Weicker Jr. (R)

DELAWARE
W. V. Roth Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)

HAWAII
*Hiram L. Fong (R)

ILLINOIS
**A.E. Stevenson III (D)

INDIANA
R. L. Roudebush (R)
*Vance Hartke (D)

MAINE
*Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
**J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
*Edward M. Kennedy (D)

MICHIGAN
*Philip A. Hart (D)

MINNESOTA
H. H. Humphrey (D)

MISSISSIPPI
*John Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
*Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
*Mike Mansfield (D)

NEBRASKA
*Roman L. Hruska (R)

NEVADA
*Howard Cannon (D)

NEW JERSEY
*H. A. Williams Jr. (D)

NEW MEXICO
*Joseph M. Montoya (D)

NEW YORK
James L. Buckley (Con.)

NORTH DAKOTA
*Quentin N. Burdick (D)

OHIO
**Robert Taft Jr. (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
*Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
*John O. Pastore (D)

TENNESSEE
**W.E. Brock III (R)

TEXAS
Lloyd M. Bentsen (D)

UTAH
*Frank E. Moss (D)

VERMONT
*Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA
*Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind)
(Sen. Byrd, elected on the Democratic ticket, was seeking reelection as an Independent.)

WASHINGTON
*Henry M. Jackson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Elmer M. Dodson (R)

WISCONSIN
*William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
*Gale McGee (D)

Asterisk (*) denotes incumbent; double asterisk (**) denotes office had been held by opposition party. Where more than one name appears in a race, the election was undecided.

Governors Elected

ALABAMA
(Four-year term)
George Wallace (D)

ALASKA
(Four-year term)
*Keith Miller (R)
William Egan (D)

ARIZONA
(Four-year term)
*Jack Williams (R)

ARKANSAS
(Two-year term)
**Dale Bumpers (D)

CALIFORNIA
(Four-year term)
*Ronald Reagan (R)

COLORADO
(Four-year term)
*John A. Love (R)

CONNECTICUT
(Four-year term; seat held by Democrat)
**Thomas J. Meskill (R)

FLORIDA
(Four-year term)
**Reubin Askew (D)

GEORGIA
(Four-year term)
Jimmy Carter (D)

HAWAII
(Four-year term)
*John A. Burns (D)

IDAHO
(Two-year term)
**Cecil D. Andrus (D)

IOWA
(Two-year term)
*Robert D. Ray (R)

KANSAS
(Two-year term)
*Robert Docking (D)

MAINE
(Four-year term)
*Kenneth M. Curtis (D)

MARYLAND
(Four-year term)
*Marvin Mandel (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
(Four-year term)
*Francis W. Sargent (R)

MICHIGAN
(Four-year term)
*William G. Milliken (R)
Sander Levin (D)

MINNESOTA
(Four-year term)
**W. R. Anderson (D)

NEBRASKA
(Four-year term)
**J. James Exon (D)

NEVADA
(Four-year term)
**Mike O'Callaghan (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Two-year term)
*Walter Peterson (R)

NEW MEXICO
(Two-year term)
**Bruce King (D)

NEW YORK
(Four-year term)
*N. A. Rockefeller (R)

OHIO
(Four-year term)
**John J. Gilligan (D)

OKLAHOMA
(Four-year term)
**David Hall (D)

OREGON
(Four-year term)
*Tom McCall (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
(Four-year term)
**Milton J. Shapp (D)

RHODE ISLAND
(Two-year term)
*Frank Licht (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
(Four-year term)
John C. West (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
(Two-year term)
**Richard P. Kneip (D)

TENNESSEE
(Four-year term; seat held by Democrat)
Winfield Dunn (R)

TEXAS
(Two-year term)
*Preston E. Smith (D)

VERMONT
(Two-year term)
*Deane C. Davis (R)

WISCONSIN
(Four-year term)
Patrick J. Lucey (D)

WYOMING
(Four-year term)
*S. E. Hathaway (R)

Asterisk (*) denotes incumbent; double asterisk (**) denotes office had been held by opposition party. Where more than one name appears in a race, the election was undecided.

In Ohio Election

Another Taft to Enter Senate, But Democrat to Be Governor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4 (WP).—Rep. Robert Taft jr., following in the footsteps of his father, was elected to the Senate, defeating Democrat Howard Metzenbaum.

However, in the gubernatorial race, Democrat John J. Gilligan swamped Republican Roger Cloud and established himself as a potential national leader of his party.

With all of Ohio's election districts reported, Mr. Taft had 1,559,821 votes to Mr. Metzenbaum's 1,439,819, with a third party candidate getting 61,777 votes. Mr. Gilligan polled 1,716,288 to 1,378,597 for Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Taft claimed victory at a mid-morning news conference, saying his election to the most important legislative body in the world "is my life ambition."

He said he felt about going to the Senate, where his late father, Robert A. Taft, served many years, "as I always have. I was born my father's son."

Despite the Republican Senate victory, Democrats scored major gains in this politically important industrial state, as Mr. Gilligan and three other Democrats won statewide offices.

Prior to the election, the Republicans controlled all the statewide offices. In addition to Mr. Gilligan's victory, the Democrats won the offices of state auditor, state treasurer and attorney-general.

Mr. Gilligan, 49, former congressman from Cincinnati, said in a victory speech that Ohio voters had rejected a campaign based on fear and that "we must now restore mutual faith and trust in people and in government."

The Gilligan victory could have important implications in the 1972 presidential race, as it gives the Democrats a major political base in Ohio for the first time in eight years. Mr. Gilligan will succeed Gov. James Rhodes, who has served two four-year terms

Until this year Ohio Republicans were considered to have one of the most effective political organizations in the country. The Republicans were rocked, however, by a statehouse scandal and division in the primary election.

The victory of Mr. Gilligan and other Democrats also will help the Democrats next year in redistricting the state's 24 congressional seats

Mr. Gilligan's supporters believe their candidate also will play an important role in the selection of the next Democratic presidential candidate and might be considered himself as a vice-presidential candidate

It appeared that most incumbent congressmen of both political parties had been re-elected. The one exception was in Akron, where Democrat John F. Seiberling jr. scored a victory over ten-term Republican William H. Ayres.

Winning's His Record

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 4 (UPI).—Orville L. Hubbard lost ten consecutive elections, but that was a long time ago. Yesterday he won for the 14th time and now holds the national record for the longest consecutive service by a full-time mayor. He got 75 percent of the vote.

2 of 13 Elected

Many Called, Few Chosen, Clerical Candidates Discover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The clergy did not fare well in the congressional elections.

Of the unprecedented number of 13 priests and ministers who were candidates in House and Senate races, there were only two winners.

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, a Jesuit priest and longtime dean of Boston College Law School, was elected to the House from Massachusetts's 3d District Father Drinan, a Democrat, is the second Roman Catholic priest elected to Congress.

Rep. John H. Buchanan, a Baptist minister already serving in the House, was re-elected in Alabama. He is a Republican.

Senate Bids Rejected

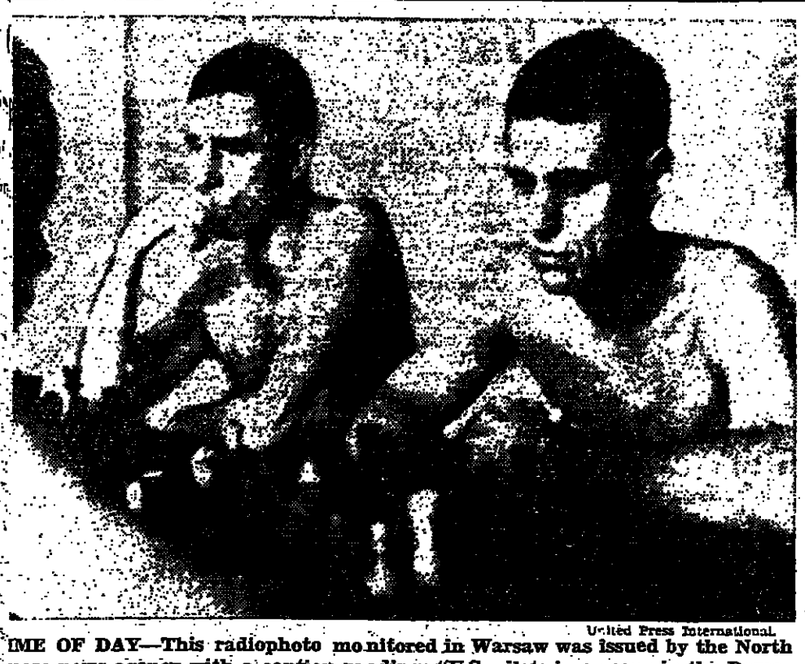
Three clerical candidates for Senate seats were defeated: the Rev. Joseph Duffey, a United Church of Christ minister running as a Deomcrat in Connecticut; the Rev. John C. Danforth, an Episcopal priest nominated by the Republicans in Missouri; and the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, a Roman Catholic priest who was the Republican party senatorial candidate in Rhode Island.

The only black clergyman nominated for Congress, the Rev. Andrew Young, was defeated in Georgia's 5th District. Mr. Young, a United Church of Christ minister, was a close friend of the late Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

An incumbent clergyman-congressman, Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg, R., Wis., was defeated for re-election. Mr. Schadeberg is a Congregationalist.

Defeat in Wisconsin

The Rev. Robert Cornell, a Roman Catholic priest who was the Democratic nominee for Congress in Wisconsin's 8th District, ran well beh



United Press International.

IME OF DAY—This radiophoto monitored in Warsaw was issued by the North nese news agency with a caption reading: "U.S. pilots in a camp in the Demo- Republic of North Vietnam. Picture by Unita correspondent Emilio Sarzi Amade manité correspondent Théo Ronco." There was no identification of the men.

b Truce Team Probing se of Flare-up in Amman

Nov. 4 (UPI).—The capital remained calm Arab truce officials re- ir investigations into fighting between Pa- uerrillas and Jordanian

ing, which according to l Committee of the Pa- iberation Organization lives of 15 persons, was st since the two sides a peace agreement Oct.

ment spokesman blamed elements in civilian n accepted euphemism llas—for initiating the

pokesman for the el- rrilla group in Beirut ity forces opened fire violating the agreements e Palestinian resistance vernment."

ficials said initial in- ealed that the fighting ween a Jordanian mili- and a group of "armed nside a car.

ent by the Arab follow- ttee said firing then several parts of the d lasted for several

ement condemned the d denounced violations e agreements and said have been issued for of persons responsible ling of two Jordanian he Jebel Hussein area— not involved in the

mittee said a member rdanian security forces ed for taking part in a operation" and three lled because of their itude to truce observers. n there have been spo- bursts of violence in Jordan since the Oct. 13 agreement which confirmed the Cairo pact, yesterday's clashes claimed the highest death toll of any incident.

The government's communiqué said: "Armed civilians . . . attacked a police post in Amman's Mohajerin district and fired on observers of the Arab peace-keeping team who tried to stop the fighting.

Israel's Premier Accuses Heath of Pro-Arab Stance

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir of Israel tonight accused Britain's Conservative government of going back on its own Mideast policies and adopting a pro-Arab stance.

But in a sometimes-heated, 100-minute session, the charge was denied by Prime Minister Edward Heath and his foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The British leaders insisted that unless its security was assured, they would never ask Israel to withdraw from Arab territories. Israel has occupied since the 1967 Mideast war.

The dramatic confrontation at 10 Downing Street climaxed days of wrangling between Jerusalem and London over the six-month-old Conservative government's approach to an Arab-Israeli settlement. This was sparked by Sir Alec at the weekend in a policy statement denounced by the Israelis as unfriendly, unbalanced and harmful to peace prospects.

Mrs. Meir left the prime minister's residence seemingly unimpressed by the assurances that British policy remains neither pro-Arab nor pro-Israeli.

Egypt, Libya, Sudan Begin Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The leaders of Egypt, Libya and Sudan began consultations here today, one day before the expiration of the Suez Canal cease-fire, on the altered situation in the Arab world since the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Among the chief topics to be discussed, it was reported, will be questions related to an extension of the cease-fire, the "hostile" stand of the United States against the Arabs and disquieting signs of new troubles between Jordan and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

President Anwar Sadat is meeting with the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Kazafuy, and the Sudanese chief, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, in the Sheraton Hotel.

The conference was to have opened yesterday, but Col. Kazafuy chose to wait in Tripoli until the return of his deputy premier, Abdel Salam Jalloud, from talks in London about arms and other matters.

Formally the meeting is one of a tri-monthly series arranged as part of an alliance the three countries initiated last December. In fact, however, it appears to be part of an Arab world review of the current situation.

Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian commando leader, is also in Cairo, as is Vice-President Saleh Mahdi Ammash of Iraq.

Egypt Ready On Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

[the Security Council resolution] again," he said.

"The question is, does it stand as it stood?" What were the effects of the new resolution on the past consensus, he asked.

Mr. Eban said that, before today's vote, there had only been one obstacle to the resumption of the Jarring talks, Egypt's violations of the standstill agreement in the Suez Canal zone.

The Afro-Asian resolution had created a new obstacle because it was not accepted by all the countries in the area, including Israel and several Arab countries.

It had received "meager support" from countries outside the Arab-Soviet bloc, Mr. Eban also claimed, and only two of the major powers, France and the Soviet Union, had supported it.

The minister charged that the new resolution had destroyed the "delicate balance" between withdrawal of Israeli forces and the establishment of peace within secure and recognized boundaries among the Middle East states contained in the Security Council resolution of November, 1967.

Jordan Accepts Truce

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Jordanian government said tonight that it would abide by the cease-fire but would not prevent Palestinian guerrillas from launching raids into occupied territory.

Red Troops Face Capital Of Cambodia

Area Across River From City Occupied

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Nov. 4 (AP).—Elements of a North Vietnamese division have moved into flooded areas just across the Mekong River from Phnom Penh with the apparent mission of testing the capital's defenses, a military high command spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that intelligence has yet to identify the division's number or to establish just how many troops now are in position from about seven to 25 miles east of the capital.

Local commanders have said that more than a regiment of Communist assault troops are known to be operating in the area with significant reserves and logistics troops backing them up

Communist troops from these units launched three attacks against the capital's outer defensive ring in the last 24 hours but all were beaten back without government losses, the high command communiqué reported today.

Closest Attack

The communiqué said that the closest attack was on Tuk Khleang, seven miles southeast of the capital. There, the spokesman said, Communists rained mortar shells on government positions for several hours.

Militarily, the Communists on the east bank of the Mekong are credited with the capability of launching rocket and heavy mortar attacks on Phnom Penh. But for ground attacks against the capital itself, northern and southern approaches to the city are considered the only likely routes.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is reported to have said recently in Peking that Phnom Penh would not be attacked until other areas of the country were captured.

The buildup east of Phnom Penh, however, suggested that the Communists did plan major attacks at least in the region of the capital.

Two Officials Suspended by Paris in Fire

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The French government today suspended two high local officials following last Sunday's dance hall fire tragedy and nationwide safety precautions were stepped up to prevent similar disasters.

A cabinet meeting led by President Georges Pompidou ordered the suspension of Pierre Perrin, mayor of the town of Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, where 145 young people died in the fire, and Albert Uhrich, secretary-general of the Prefecture of the local Isere Department.

Leo Hamon, French secretary of state for information, said the suspensions should help the official inquiry into the fire, which has shocked France with allegations of negligence over safety precautions at the dance hall.

The suspensions did not mean the government was attributing responsibility to anyone, Mr. Hamon said. Only judicial proceedings could establish this, he said.

'With All the Emotion'

The government had discussed the Saint-Laurent fire "with all the emotion you can imagine," Mr. Hamon said.

Mr. Pompidou personally ordered the fire to be on the agenda of today's meeting, after making a pointed statement yesterday that everyone should do his duty to see that such tragedies did not occur.

Following the Saint-Laurent disaster, safety precautions are being stepped up across France.

Special security commissions are operating in the Bordeaux area and the mayor of Pontarlier, in eastern France, has closed the town's 800-seat theater because of safety fears.

Survivors of the fire at the modern "Cinq-Sept" dance hall and night club have alleged that emergency exits from the building were locked and nailed to keep out gate-crashers and that the way out at the main door was blocked by a turnstile.

. Arms Bid to Israel Said Precede Truce Violations

By Robert C. Toth

NGTON, Nov. 4.—Despite tion suggestions to the virtually all of the new plied Israel since the ust cease-fire violations ised by President Nixon truce, informed sources day.

lly, shipments of the w F-4 Phantom jets and new tanks, including the ced M-60s, were approv- Nixon before the truce rward as compensation gyptian-Russian missile into the standstill cease- it was said.

ms, and more, were part e extracted by Israel to e American peace initia- alled for indirect Arab- s and the truce. The ment so far supplied t deal was an increase unt of electronic counter- evices and air-to-surface combat Egyptian mis- s said.

fighters already deliver- aks and other equipment ply pipeline, are credited 500-million arms package lent Nixon approved for the current fiscal year, d. No formal contract the jets or the tanks,

ast With Statements

n's pre-truce promise of ontrasts with suggestions U.S. statements that the es were agreed to after n violations occurred. At uch interpretations were as accurate by officials ground basis.

of State William P. a press conference on example, denied Egyp- s that the United States d the standstill cease- pplying arms to Israel

say we would act with ring this period in pro- s, and we lived up to nent. We did not pro- arms than we had pre- eed to provide. But in fact that the violations nd in view of the fact Soviet Union has been military equipment to course we are under no restraints at all in so far as providing assistance to Israel."

American officials said yesterday that, whenever the promise to supply the new arms was made, the Israelis are in no doubt that deliveries of the arms were explicitly some compensation for the Egyptian missile violations. Moreover, some U.S. officials doubted that the deliveries would have gone forward if there had been no violations.

Informed sources said, however, that the United States originally told Israel that arms shipments would be restrained for at least the three-month period, beginning in mid-June, when the American peace initiative was undertaken. Shipments of new arms began in mid-September, at the end of that three-month period, it was said; so that there is doubt that the cease-fire violations even speeded up promised deliveries.

© Los Angeles Times

Sixth Fleet Back to Normal; Russians Follow Same Pattern

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—The U.S. Sixth Fleet, reinforced in September when fighting flared in Jordan, is returning to normal operating strength, according to the Pentagon, and it also appears that the Russians are following the same pattern.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Jerry W. Friedheim said yesterday that ten U.S. warships, including the aircraft carrier Saratoga, have now left the Mediterranean and rejoined the Atlantic Fleet.

Mr. Friedheim said the number of Russian warships in that area is also being reduced, and that "both fleets appear to be returning to pre-Jordanian crisis levels."

Jordan Crisis

The Soviet ships were said to be moving into the Atlantic and the Black Sea, though no details on the precise number or types of these ships were given.

At the height of the Jordanian crisis, the Russians, according to earlier Pentagon estimates, had 60 ships in the Mediterranean, about 15 more than normal. These included 24 surface warships, 12 submarines, 21 auxiliary vessels and 3 intelligence-gathering vessels.

At the moment, Mr. Friedheim said, the Soviet Mediterranean fleet is "about 50 ships," including submarines.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet, he said, is now slightly below the 50-ship level, also including attack-type submarines. U.S. missile-firing submarines in the area are not counted as part of the Sixth Fleet.

Since the fall of 1969, when operations were cut back, normal operating level for the Sixth Fleet has been about 45 ships.

Mr. Friedheim indicated that additional U.S. vessels would leave the Mediterranean in mid-November, and that this would probably include the Guam, an amphibious assault vessel that holds up to 32 troop-carrying helicopters. The Guam was sent in as part of a task force with 1,500 Marines when the Jordanian crisis first heated up.

The Navy, however, is known to want to keep the Guam or a sister ship permanently assigned to the Sixth Fleet.

Hungary, at UN, Spreads Anti-U.S. Charges of Hanoi

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT).—A North Vietnam report accusing the U.S. forces of a general policy of civilian massacres in South Vietnam has been circulated here to all member states at the request of the Hungarian government.

Its most interesting feature is that the accusation — coming from an enemy at war—is the first time the Hanoi government is known to have tried to put its case directly to the UN members. Having no delegation, they called on Hungary for help in distributing the 13-page report.

It asserts that "since (President) Nixon came to power" the war has spread to Laos and Cambodia, and says the Vietnamization policy instead of leading toward peace is "closely linked with the policy of extending the war to all of Indochina."

The reference to intensification of the war "since Nixon came to power" is based on a statement in the document according to which Mr. Nixon promised on Oct. 13, 1968, that the war would be ended within six months after his election.

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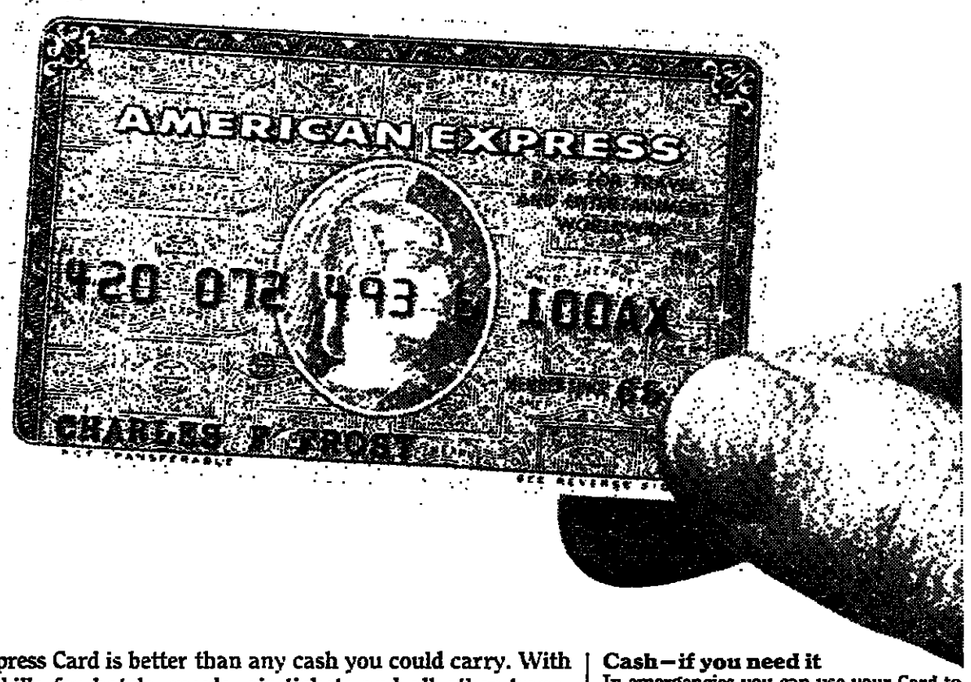

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Big Stand-Off

Both major American parties agree that the election results were less than decisive: both claim victories. The Republicans profess to be happy over purging some of Mr. Nixon's most articulate Senate critics; the Democrats point with pride to the House of Representatives and the governorships. In broad terms, political power has shifted barely if at all. It is the intangibles that cause the greatest debate and the effects of these may not be known for some time.

Obviously, the mood of the country is slightly more conservative. But this did not make any fundamental changes in the balance of political forces nationally, although it may have done so in certain areas. Equally obviously, the intervention of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew did not crystallize that mood. In fact, one member of the administration has fallen back on the unchallengeable argument (which in itself is something of a confession) that without the injection of the White House into the campaign, the results for the Republicans might have been worse.

A President should achieve more than that, when he lays his prestige and authority on the line. Mr. Nixon, despite some senatorial setbacks, was not in so desperate a situation, in respect to his programs, that he had to fight a Verdun battle of attrition at midterm. In fact, it remains to be seen whether the bitternesses of this campaign (Americans do not like purges from the top, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt discovered) may not add to his difficulties with Congress.

Moreover, the campaign did not develop any clear mandate on the big issues. To the extent that it reflected a rising fear of crime and disorder it gave no very good picture of how Americans wanted to fight the problem. To the extent that it showed economic uncertainties, the same was true. And to the extent that it added to the current divisions within the country, it cannot fail but add to the obstacles confronting the leadership in the administration and in Congress.

There are, of course, advantages in the fuzzy results of the 1970 elections. Polarizations were muted, rather than stressed; the campaign oratory did not enflame—its effects can be condemned, rather, for communicating neither much light nor much heat to the electorate. This reflects on the quality of the orators, rather than on the good sense of the American people.

It was a stand-off: costly to some political reputations and careers; costly, too, in that it does not advance the country much toward the solution of its problems. But the republic stands much as it did before the campaign began—deeply troubled, greatly confused, but with its reservoir of fundamental resources, spiritual and material, largely intact.

'Tomorrow, the World!'

But What About 1972

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The main thing about the 1970 American election is what it means for the presidential election of 1972. All this noisy scuffling over the last few weeks was merely spring practice for the opening of the battle for the White House two years from now.

This week's votes will not really do very much to change the crime rate, as the Republicans argued, or the inflation and unemployment rates, as the Democrats argued.

But they could easily determine who sits in the White House after the presidential election of 1972.

The question, therefore, is whether the vote in the 1970 elections has helped or hindered President Nixon's objective of establishing a new Republican conservative majority which will assure his re-election as President in 1972.

The guess here is that it has not. Success or failure in congressional elections does not decide the outcome of presidential elections. The mathematics of the Congress may not be as important as the philosophy of the nation.

In this election the philosophical change may prove to have been much more important than the mathematical change in the House, the Senate and the state capitals.

Nixon's '68 Victory

To understand the philosophy of this election, it is necessary to go back to Nixon's victory in the presidential election of 1968. He was a minority President—a fact he has never forgotten. He won with only 43 percent of the total vote, and in the first year of his presidency he set out to create a new majority including the progressives and anti-war elements of both parties.

During this first year, he was talking "consensus politics," arguing for negotiation rather than confrontation, at home and abroad, urging everybody to lower their voices and go forward together, and think about "the quality of life." And then something happened—even his closest associates are not quite sure what it was.

The liberal press did not really believe he was trying to get out of Vietnam. Neither did the liberals in the Senate. They rejected his nominations of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court, and beat him on the Senate vote, and then he turned back to power politics, unleashed Vice-President Agnew, and launched the most vigorous ideological campaign of any President of this century.

The effect of all this on the congressional elections, the margin between Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate, is not really the main thing. By going back to party and ideological politics, he has revived all the old doubts about his political and personal prejudices, restored all his old battles with the press, infuriated the progressive Republicans, and raised the kind of credibility gap that destroyed President Johnson.

Some day we may understand what happened between the President's first effort to compromise with his opponents and his later decision to attack and oppose them, but in the process, he has cle[illegible] created new problems.

He has brought John V. Lind[illegible] the mayor of New York, into o[illegible] opposition against him, and [illegible] Sen. Muskie on stage as his n[illegible] likely opponent. Moreover, he [illegible] fought so hard, raised such q[illegible]tions about the purpose and [illegible] honor of his opponents, that [illegible] has almost managed to bring [illegible] divided, insolvent, and confu[illegible] Democratic party back from [illegible] grave.

In terms of the 1970 election [illegible] the next Congress, the Presi[illegible] and the Vice-President can [illegible] arguments to prove that the e[illegible]tion returns justify all their a[illegible]tions, but in terms of the [illegible] election, which was their m[illegible] objective, they have prob[illegible] blundered much more serio[illegible] than is generally realized.

This has always been one [illegible] Nixon's major problems. He [illegible] always thought he could deal [illegible] the immediate problem before [illegible] —fight a savage election, ron[illegible]ticize the democratic process, [illegible] claim the virtues of unity, de[illegible] the noble principles—but m[illegible] mind if one day's speech is vio[illegible]ed by the next day's action.

The result of this election, [illegible]cordingly, is not in the bal[illegible] of the House and the Senate [illegible] in the state houses, but in [illegible] balance of feeling within [illegible] parties and within the cour[illegible] When this election of 1970 star[illegible] the Democrats were in desp[illegible] they felt they had no chance [illegible] 1972 to regain the White Ho[illegible] But after the savage Nixon-Ag[illegible] campaign of the last few we[illegible] they are beginning to hope ag[illegible]

—Letters—

The 'Red Drain'

Re Patricia Broch's letter, "C[illegible] and Canada," (Nov. 3), she sho[illegible] leave cosy Lausanne immediat[illegible] and help out in the slums [illegible] Washington, D.C., and other [illegible] cities. The "Red Drain" which [illegible] implies we are all going d[illegible] exists in every politically shun[illegible] district in this world.

KASRA VAFADAR

Paris.

Between the Goalpo[illegible]

In reference to reader Haynes's question (IHT, Nov. [illegible] "Tell me, fellow Trib readers, [illegible] any of you seen a long-haired [illegible] ball player?"—how about that [illegible]pstanding quarterback, Joe [illegible] math?

CHUCK BARBE

Paris.

Anti-Ali

How can Americans livin[illegible] traveling in Europe explain [illegible] that prominent draft-dodger [illegible] pseudo religious leader has [illegible] allowed to be hailed as the [illegible] hero of the boxing ring while [illegible] Supreme Court fools around [illegible] his five-year jail sentence. [illegible] hard to convince Europeans [illegible] all that is needed is a clever, [illegible] paid lawyer.

CULVER SHERRI[illegible]

Taormina, Sicily.

Test-Tube Babies Ahead?

Science is making the relationship between sex and procreation ever more tenuous. The pill and other birth control devices are now used routinely by millions to prevent conception: liberalized abortion laws make it easier for mothers to avoid having unwanted children. At the other end of the equation, artificial insemination is now employed routinely by livestock breeders to improve the quality of cattle and other domesticated animals. Physicians find the same technique helpful in coping with certain types of human infertility.

Now comes word of progress toward the next step in this field, the union of an egg cell and a sperm cell and the initial evolution of the fertilized egg into a completed organism, all performed in a test tube. Already such artificially fertilized eggs have developed into live mice and other mammals after implantation into the appropriate female womb. Some day soon we may be reading of human babies produced in this fashion. Ultimately the prospect looms of human babies engendered by fertilization and development completely outside any woman's body—test-tube babies, in the most literal sense.

In a few years many women now unable to have babies because of anatomic defects in their reproductive systems may be able to have progeny by their husbands through the application of these new methods. Even in this age of concern about over-population, there are many couples deeply unhappy at their inability to bring children of their own into the world. Much of this unhappiness will be ended if the techniques now being developed enable such couples to have normal babies.

Abuses are easy to envisage, but it is encouraging that so far at least there is no evidence of such abuses in the use of artificial insemination to help women conceive. The real question even now is whether—and how—people can develop the sense of social responsibility that will be required if, by the year 2000 or earlier, women are able to have children without any of the morning sickness, special diets and other discomforts and dangers pregnancy now entails. Is that the end foreshadowed by the current trend toward unisex clothes, hairstyles and behavior?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Desire for Sexual Variety

By L. James Grold

Dr. Grold is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California. The following article is reprinted from the American Journal of Psychiatry.

AMERICA'S consumer ideology, with its concepts of planned obsolescence, replaceability, disposable containers, and dischargeable spouses has spawned a new form of conspicuous consumption. The desire for sexual variety and the never-ending search for virginal newness have attracted many people to an increasingly popular pastime aptly entitled "swinging."

Swinging can be defined as casual sexual encounters, often with relative strangers as partners. Wife-swapping and group orgies are not new phenomena. What is new is that respectable middle-class people, who a few years back would have been horrified at the thought, are now indulging in activities historically coveted only by the wealthy leisure class. The country's modern code of total sexual freedom, the tremendous growth of nude "encounter" and "sensitivity" groups, and a lessened fear of pregnancy and venereal disease have all contributed to people's willingness to experiment with different forms of sexual behavior.

In southern California, for example, where national trends often begin, many organizations have sprouted to meet the needs of the ever-increasing numbers of swingers. The economic potentialities of such enterprises have not gone unnoticed by a few entrepreneurs.

How many people are actively or intermittently engaged in swinging is impossible to ascertain. The estimates vary widely but all agree that the numbers are increasing.

Motives Vary

The movement embraces many different groups whose motives vary widely. Some are couples bored with each other and their perfunctory sexual relationship, some are adventuresome types who want to experience varieties of partners without any commitment, and some arrive in hopes of repairing their almost disrupted marriages. Some seek reassurance about their masculinity or femininity. There are also the tender-minded who, fearing reprisal for their adulterous desires, inveigle their spouses into a reluctant collusion where recrimination is not permissible.

These and many more motives underlie the reasons swingers give for entering the scene. But what do they find once they are there?

Magazines and newspapers published in Los Angeles provide worldwide communication for swingers. The magazines contain photographs of couples with listings of their particular preferences, e.g., homosexual or heterosexual, age group, any racial exclusions, with requests for photographs to accompany written inquiries.

One organization issues numbered automobile bumper stickers to its members designating them as swingers so that they can be easily identified on the highway by other members. A telephone call to a central registry gives the telephone number of the likely looking prospect. Other clubs own or rent houses jointly for purposes of staging weekly parties.

Colored Slides

Swingers may also meet at one of several nightclubs that cater specifically to this group. One such place, appropriately named "The Swing," projects on a screen colored slides of available couples. Rendezvous are arranged there for group parties to be held later at private homes. The couples may then be exposed to anything from a free-for-all group orgy to a more conventional type of party where preliminary maneuvering is expected before pairing off for the main event.

Some couples restrict their swinging to one or more couples whom they know well. Outsiders may be brought in for evaluation on a trial basis.

Although the external form of group sexual activities varies considerably, certain basic ground rules are discernible. Emotional involvement and entanglements outside the swinging situation are assiduously avoided. "We don't cheat on one another," says one swinger. "We always come to the party and go home together." "We do our own thing." "If we don't feel like swinging, we don't." There is no pressure to perform.

What is most puzzling initially, when one interviews swingers, is the apparent absence of jealousy. Curiously, swingers often describe themselves as having been very jealous of their spouses before they began. Swinging may be suggested—usually by the man—as a possible remedy. However, it is often the woman who subsequently encourages them to continue after the initial experience.

One woman explained, "Where else could I have so many men desire and make love to me and have it be so totally acceptable to my husband?" She discovered that her jealousy, which stemmed from feeling left out and neglected by her husband, was assuaged to a great extent by the narcissistic pleasure and attentiveness that she received. "It's like being in a candy store and being given permission to eat everything."

This woman and her husband discovered heightened desires for each other. "We can't get enough of each other now," they both agreed.

The 'Split' Syndrome

The woman handled her guilt feelings by "splitting," as many swingers do. She found that her previously very strict moral codes were totally invalidated in the permissive yet controlled situation. "I can't believe it's me doing those things. When I go home I take on my old personality. I leave that other woman at the party." By the time the split-off portion of her personality was reintegrated, other forces had diminished the intensity of her guilt to a tolerable level.

For many one of the greatest pleasures is trouble-free sex with the fantasied ideal woman or man—the perfect mate—eminently masculine or feminine. Before the reality can be discovered, the swinger quickly moves on to the next bed partner. No one is allowed close enough to inflict pain.

Reality seems, however, to reintroduce its presence anyway. The jaded women may pant a little too boisterously for realism, the men may be more interested in their own satisfaction than the pleasure they could give their momentary partner. For these people the pseudo-intimate bubble bursts. Loneliness and emptiness may penetrate once again.

For others the dire consequences predicted by the moralizers do not develop. Instead, swinging becomes an integral part of their lives, although not a total preoccupation. For these individuals, sensitive to each other's needs, swinging develops into a highly pleasurable sharing experience, adding variety to their lives. They discover not only heightened desire and love for each other but also that their ability to give and receive sexual satisfaction increases with greater experience.

However, the equilibrium is rarely a stable one. Couples leave and return to swinging. As one manager of a club put it, "A six-months' membership qualifies them as veterans." Many factors can upset the balance. Jealousy that was temporarily submerged, for example, may be reactivated by one partner's becoming overly involved in a swinging situation.

Many authorities decry this type of sexual behavior as indicative of immaturity and emotional disturbance. Albert Ellis questions this conclusion, asking whether it is healthy that "most Americans still lead lives of quiet sexual desperation," tied together in monotonous monogamy.

No one can forecast what our modern sexual revolution will bring in the future. We clearly are in a stage of transition from the Judaeo-Christian concept that fornication and sexual liaison without love are sinful. But if the present trend continues, swinging and/or other forms of group sexual behavior will probably become increasingly widespread and acceptable as the anxiety and guilt connected with them continue to diminish.

Reprinted from the American Journal of Psychiatry. Vol. 127, Pp. 521-3, 1970. (C) 1970, the American Psychiatric Association.

International Opinion

A Hard Campaigner

Through his active participation in the election campaign President Nixon has certainly exposed himself to the risk of being identified with a failure, should the Republican effort turn out that way. But that is hardly the heaviest burden he has assumed. In the future, he may find it even more difficult to bear the load of bitterness created by the tone of the Republicans' campaign style. Nixon has a number of rough-and-ready election campaigns behind him, especially from his days as a congressman and then as a senator. But now he is the President and he must be able to continue governing after the elections are over. Many observers believe that he has made this more difficult for himself by his manner of conducting the Republican offensive. But since U.S. political battles are usually carried out roughly and without any excess of scruple, this aspect of the present campaign should probably not be unduly exaggerated.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The U.S. Election

[Mr. Nixon] in the end has not won the bet he made on Tuesday's legislative elections. The Senate, which has inflicted a series of affronts on the President, retains a Democratic majority, but thanks to an intensive campaign during which he has not hesitated to set fire to all available wood, the President has succeeded in "purging" the high chamber of some "heretics" who will serve as examples.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

It became increasingly evident that Nixon has no program against increasing unemployment and rising prices. It is evident that this election has served to widen the rifts within American society. Nixon himself bears the responsibility for this.

—From Expressen (Stockholm).

The Soldiers Want More

The strategic arms limitation talks have started again under a cloud that was not there before. In Helsinki there have been friendly platitudes and toasts. But in Moscow and Washington there has been martial talk about the need for adequate defenses and for the politicians not to let the soldiers down.

The history of every opportunity to disarm that the world has missed shows that, universally and always, the soldiers want more. They want more now. It would be tragic if, this time again, the politicians let them have it.

—From the Guardian (London).

An Eye on Berlin

Russia's plans for another go at West Berlin are unfolding unmistakably to all except those who fondly imagine that the Russo-German treaty is ushering in a new era of detente. This time, however, the Russians are immeasurably stronger in relation to the West than they were under Stalin in 1948-49 and under Khrushchev in 1960-61. Furthermore they are now dealing with a weak and opportunist, if well-meaning, West German government, which they are bringing increasingly into the game to the embarrassment of the three Western powers. They have better hopes this time of achieving infinitely more by patient diplomacy and intrigue, based on a formidable military position, than they gained in the past by bluff and bluster.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Down by the (Ugh) River

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Let us consider the possible needlessness of living next to an open sewer—which is the present lot of about nine Americans in every ten.

Rivers become open sewers for two reasons. First, men put sewage into them, as men have been doing since civilization was invented. And second, men increase the sewage input so far that the river's bacteria cannot eat it up, because there are too many nutrients and too little oxygen to sustain the bacteria. Whereupon the bacteria die, of oxygen deficiency. They then add to the total sewage input. And at this point, the river becomes an open sewer.

This was just happening to the Potomac 35 years ago, when this reporter came to live in Washington. If you were a country-bred boy, accustomed to swim in Connecticut's Farmington River, you could still face the Potomac in those days. Even then, more lily-livered persons quailed. And now, splashing about in the Potomac would be like one of those old-fashioned jokes about outdoor plumbing coming suddenly and horribly true.

Philadelphia Lady

Surprisingly enough, this is not mere rambling, either. The point is that the former Secretary of the Navy, now our SALT negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, got interested in pollution when he still headed his vast former department. Like the lady from Philadelphia, who always asked the practical questions in "The Peterkin Papers," he inquired plaintively:

"If oxygen deficiency is a main reason the Potomac is an open sewer, what would happen if we just put some more oxygen into the river?"

What follows when a Secretary of the Navy asks such a question—the memoranda, the annexes, the cautious scientific analyses written in anti-English, the calls upon German, Dutch, and other foreign experience—these matters had best be left to the imagination. It is enough to say that after translating the anti-English, the answer was: "It might well work."

There were provisos, of course. This city, for instance, is governed behind the scenes by aged, doubtfully honest pseudo-veterans of the Confederacy, who seem to think that sewage is just as desirable as slavery. So our regular sewers and our storm sewers are deeply entangled, at present, and whenever there is a bad storm the whole city's untreated sewage pours into the Potomac.

By the same token, the suburban counties are infested with get-rich-quick real-estate dealers, whose chief ambition seems to be poisoning both air and water for their own profit. Washington has to have storm sewers that are adequate, and the get-rich-quick types have to be controlled, before the answer to Paul Nitze's question can be reasonably affirmative.

But just think what might happen if these very modest gains were made! Billions are now estimated as the cost of "cleaning up the Potomac" (which no one has the slightest intention of doing). But the capital cost of oxygenating an entire square mile of the river would be under $1,200,000, and the annual cost of operating a square mile of the system would be just over $750,000.

This would pay for a simple arrangement of powerful pumps, continuously driving air [illegible] porous plastic pipes laid [illegible] river bed. If the system w[illegible] it must be added, the initi[illegible] sults would be unpleasant.

The eight to ten feet of [illegible] sewage that now forms the [illegible] of the Potomac would of [illegible] be stirred up. Besides beh[illegible] open sewer, the river woul[illegible] tually smell like an open sew[illegible] between four and eight m[illegible] Algae would also flourish h[illegible] in this period, when the o[illegible] fed, oxygen-revived bacteria [illegible] be consuming the sewage.

"It would probably be d[illegible] unpleasant for a little while" Robert Frosh, the Navy's re[illegible] boss, has said cheerily. "But [illegible] that, the chances are we'd [illegible] clean river."

Whether the system would [illegible] work, can only be determine[illegible] pilot project, which woul[illegible] show what it would cost to [illegible] up the whole Potomac. Ho[illegible] noses and start the pilot [illegible] would seem to be the sensib[illegible] gan.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1895

PARIS—An exciting incident was witnessed at the Pezon menagerie at present on view at Montmartre. During a performance Mr. Pezon jr., the lion-tamer, entered the lion cage to begin the performance when one lion sprang at him. Keeping as cool as possible, the man struck the beast violently over the head. Nothing could be done, however, until keepers arrived to drag Mr. Pezon from beneath the lion's claws. He was badly wounded in the throat, but reappeared to complete the performance after a visit to a neighborhood pharmacy.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1920

LONDON—The great powers of Western Europe view the election results in the United States with satisfaction. In Vienna and Berlin, Austrians and Germans regard them as an American repudiation of Mr. Wilson's policies, and a re-establishment of healthy business relations between the powers. In France and London, the results are viewed as a rejection of the "autocratic idealism that characterized the Wilsonian era." The French "have confidence in the sentiments of friendship" professed for France by Harding.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Response Awaited

, Russia Study Proposals mitted at SALT Talks

I, Nov. 4 (Reuters).— American delegations ategic Arms Limitation y separately examined s positions after open- rd round of their top tiations.

eputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semyonov and U.S. negotiator Gerard Smith set out their countries' standpoints when they resumed detailed negotiations yesterday after an 11-week break.

The U.S. delegation is hoping for a detailed Soviet response to the outline American suggestions put forward in July, informed sources said here.

These called for a restriction on the number of certain types of strategic weapons either side could deploy.

Practical Point

They were based on the types of weapon on which the U.S. delegation believed it would be practical to place verifiable limitations at this time while still making a significant contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race.

The Americans have not included multiple warheads in the restrictions they have suggested on the numbers of intercontinental ballistic missiles, anti-ballistic missiles and strategic bombers, the sources said.

It was believed that the Soviet Union would not accept any limitation on multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles as it had not yet mastered the art of producing them, they added.

In the present state of verification techniques, a limit on MIRVs would call for on-site inspections on each other's territory, a principle Russia has always sternly opposed.

Existing Methods

The American suggestions cover those missile systems for which existing national verification methods to see that neither side is cheating would suffice.

At the end of the second phase of SALT, held in Vienna during the summer, the Soviet delegation put several searching technical questions to American experts.

So far there have been no Soviet counter-suggestions and Russia has never put forward such detailed ideas on limiting strategic weapons as has the United States.

There was no formal meeting between the two delegations today. They are not scheduled to meet again until Friday.

However, delegation sources said that there could be informal meetings between experts during the interval between the formal sessions.

ain, EEC gree on of Entry

S. Nov. 4 (UPI).— the European Common agreed today over the tish membership in the ontinental trading bloc. s seeking full member- e market—composed of many, France, Italy, e Netherlands and Lux- or the third time in a ritain's two previous join were blocked by 1963 and 1967.

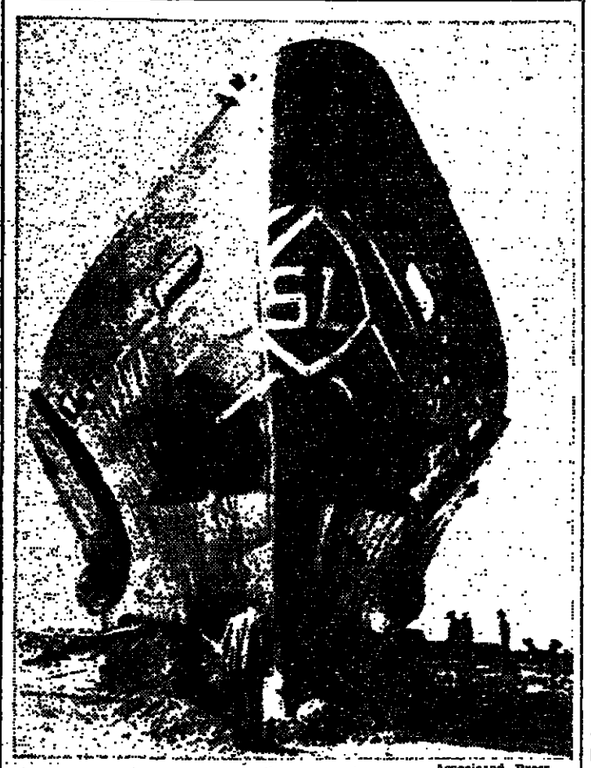
O'Neill, Britain's deputy nbership negotiator, told ives of the six market day that the cost of ontribution to the com- get "poses an acute and blem" for Britain. rket raises funds for rograms by collecting agricultural imports by tions. Britain, as a large ter, would be hit hard stem.

ritish Estimates

ervative government has x that it estimates that present financing ar- Britain would have to illion ($1.099 million)— nt of the market's total 1978, when Britain's in- nto the market is com-

Six replied today that d with the market's Commission, which esti- Britain's share of bank- market could be as low ent.

meeting of British and Iarket officials was the ministers of the seven eed in Luxembourg last eed up negotiations on test membership bid.



Associated Press.

SHIP ON LAND—The Sea-Land Services' usually ocean-going container vessel found itself in this embarrassing predicament when, moving through a thick fog, it slammed into an Oakland, Calif., dock with such force that it plowed 68 feet into the pier. No one was injured, either on the 685-foot ship or on land.

Peru Jails Suspect In Killing of Chilean

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 4 (UPI).— Peruvian police yesterday arrested a suspect sought by Chilean authorities in the murder of Gen. René Schneider, Chile's commander in chief of the armed forces. Police said they charged Julio Eduardo Fontecilla, 43, a Chilean chemical engineer, and added that the suspect would remain in Peru pending extradition.

Mr. Fonterilla is brother-in-law of Chilean Gen. Roberto Viaux, who is being held for court martial in Santiago on charges of participating in the murder of Gen. Schneider.

Ecuador Balsa Raft Asks Aid Off Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Four men who set out on a balsa wood raft from Ecuador about 160 days ago for Australia radioed for urgent medical aid as they battled rough seas today off the Queensland coast.

The raft was 100 miles north of Brisbane and, following the appeal, ships in the area had been alerted to stand by the raft.

The raft is called La Balsa. The four men are trying to drift across the Pacific, hoping to prove that men travelled from South America to Australia centuries ago by the same method.

The nature of the medical aid sought was unknown.

But Optimism Continues in Warsaw

Poles Give Tough Reply to Bonn Proposals

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Polish and West German foreign ministers decided today to turn their thornier problems over to technical experts in an attempt to reach a treaty normalizing relations between the wartime enemies.

The move came on the second day of talks. The negotiations, which began last February, are expected to end at this session with an agreement.

Most of today's meeting was devoted to a tough and detailed Polish reply to West German proposals.

Two major issues which face the negotiators are Warsaw's demand that West Germany recognize the Oder-Neisse Line as Poland's western border and Bonn's insistence on the resolution of a German minority problem in the 40,000 square miles of former German lands within that border.

Wide Differences

Initial positions, outlined yesterday by Walter Scheel, the West German foreign minister, and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Jedrychowski, indicated wide differences. The West Germans were understood to have been particularly surprised at the degree of misunderstanding.

Nevertheless, optimism continued to be expressed over the successful conclusion of the talks. The West German press spokesman said he expected an agreement to be initialled next week. The general view here is that both sides desire the treaty too much to let the talks fail.

Although a treaty of normalization would bring domestic as well as diplomatic benefits for both sides, it is felt that the discussions are also part of a larger East-West détente.

Mr. Scheel, who was planning to leave here tomorrow night for a Bundestag debate on Friday, may have to delay his departure if a plenary session planned after tomorrow's meeting of experts fails to break what appears to be a temporary deadlock.

Poland's insistence on West German recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line, a frontier established by the major allies in Potsdam in 1945, is countered by Bonn's position that such recognition must come from the allies in an all-German peace conference.

The resettlement issue, on the other hand, is said by Warsaw to be an internal matter. West German negotiators claim that there are about 175,000 persons living in western Poland who want to emigrate to West Germany.

Several million Germans left the area after World War II when the lands were given to Poland. Their places were taken by an equal number of exiles from an even larger area of eastern Poland taken by the Soviet Union during the war.

Cooperation Stressed

FRANKFURT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, former West German foreign minister and now chairman of the parliamentary (Bundestag) Foreign Affairs Committee, returned today from a five-day unofficial visit to Hungary.

Dr. Schroeder, a deputy chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party, in an airport statement, stressed the importance of cooperation between East and West European firms.

He cited in particular the French-German-Hungarian Raab diesel engine works in Gyoer, which he visited, and called for more such cooperation.

The visit followed closely one by Economics Minister Karl Schiller, who signed a five-year trade and cooperation pact in Budapest recently.

A Possible Raphael, Other Art Stolen

GIOIA TAURO, Italy, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—A painting attributed to the Renaissance master Raphael was among works of art stolen from a nobleman's palace in this southern Italian town, police said yesterday.

The presumed Raphael, depicting the Madonna surrounded by choirs of angels, was one of several paintings belonging to Baron Carmelo Cordopatri.

Police could not immediately estimate the value of the theft which also included some silverware.

Innocent Plea By Jane Fonda

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4 (AP).—Actress Jane Fonda pleaded innocent today in Cleveland municipal court to a charge of assaulting a policeman during an argument over her arrest on a charge of pill smuggling.

She asked for a jury trial, which was set for Jan. 6.

The 32-year-old wife of French film director Roger Vadim was released on $5,000 personal bond yesterday on federal charges of fraudulently bringing stimulants and tranquilizers into the United States from Canada and assaulting Edward P. Matuszek, 32, a customs agent.

Miss Fonda was also charged with kicking patrolman Robert Pieper, who came to Mr. Matuszek's aid at Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, where the actress was detained early yesterday after a flight from London, Ontario.

Destroyer Blast Kills 1

HONOLULU, Nov. 4 (UPI).—One sailor was killed and three others burned today when an explosion occurred in the after fire room of the U.S. guided missile destroyer Goldsborough, operating in the Formosa Straits.

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: the Ripper Was No Kin Queen, Palace Is Certain

, Nov. 4 (AP).—Buck- lace sleuths, beset by ip that Jack the Ripper t-uncle of Queen Eliza- day produced evidence e royal forebear.

Duke of Clarence, could been responsible for the risly 19th-century mur- assert, because he was ndon when at least two ostitutes were slain and p.

controversy arose when Stowell, an eminent author ician who has been col- idence for 50 years, claim- Jack the Ripper was a n of noble blood and heir

sed to name his suspect, had too much affection spect's family. However, Times and authoritative criminologists believed the man Dr. Stowell had in mind was the Duke of Clarence, elder son of King Edward VII, brother of King George V and, if he had lived, heir to the throne of England.

'Too Absurd'

Buckingham Palace has stoically refused to make any official statement on the speculation. Palace sources say informally the story is "too absurd and ridiculous for comment."

Palace sources, however, discreetly let it be known today that officials in her majesty's household were stirred by the arguments into checking dusty files of 1888, when Jack the Ripper roamed the East End of London slaying at least five and probably 20 prostitutes, then mutilating their corpses.

These amateur detectives dug up a court circular of Oct. 1, 1888, which said Clarence was shooting with friends at Balmoral in Scotland. On Sept. 30, two women were murdered by the Ripper in London's East End.

Further, the palace probes indicated that Clarence was at Sandringham, about 100 miles from London, celebrating his father's birthday when Martine Jeannette Kelly—the last of the Ripper's known victims—was slain.

'Not Victoria'

Dr. Stowell, 88, told the Associated Press today: "I'm quite sure Clarence was at Sandringham. On the date of the last murder I believe he travelled to Sandringham."

The doctor declined to support the theory that Clarence was the murderer, but he also would not deny it. "I have made no comment on theories linking him with the crimes," he pointed out.

"I have great admiration for the royal family—and for the family of the young man I suspect—(but) I am not going to exclude anybody. All I will say is that the Ripper was not Queen Victoria or his holiness the pope."

Dr. Stowell has said that the killer suffered from syphilis. There is informed speculation that Clarence died at 28 of syphilis of the brain—and not, as officially stated at the time, of pneumonia.

"The fact that a young man gets syphilis is purely bad luck," the doctor said today. "There is no disgrace in what he does—he is not responsible for his actions. And you can't hold his family responsible either."

h Victor est Vote by gin of Seven

, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Premier h tonight won a crucial test in the Irish parlia- seven-vote margin and y rejected suggestions he ng a general election.

d be totally irresponsible he light of the economic o seek a dissolution of parliament)," Mr. Lynch

ch's ruling Fianna Fail ived 74 votes, including of one independent, combined opposition vote

Lynch set the stage for ction test by moving the by-election in Dublin nty minutes after former rnment minister Kevin signed his parliamentary

nd, an outspoken critic nch's policies on North- d, told parliament Tues- ould resign rather than dence in Mr. Lynch. He minutes before the vote

via Weighs le for Debray

, Bolivia, Nov. 4 (UPI). vian armed forces com- chief said yesterday ivia was considering ench revolutionary Regis exchange for the free- ubert Mattos, a Cuban of Premier Fidel Castro. tos is in prison in Cuba. ay was imprisoned in Bolivia, after he was with anti-government led by the Cuban revo- Ernesto (Che) Guevara, Bolivians killed.

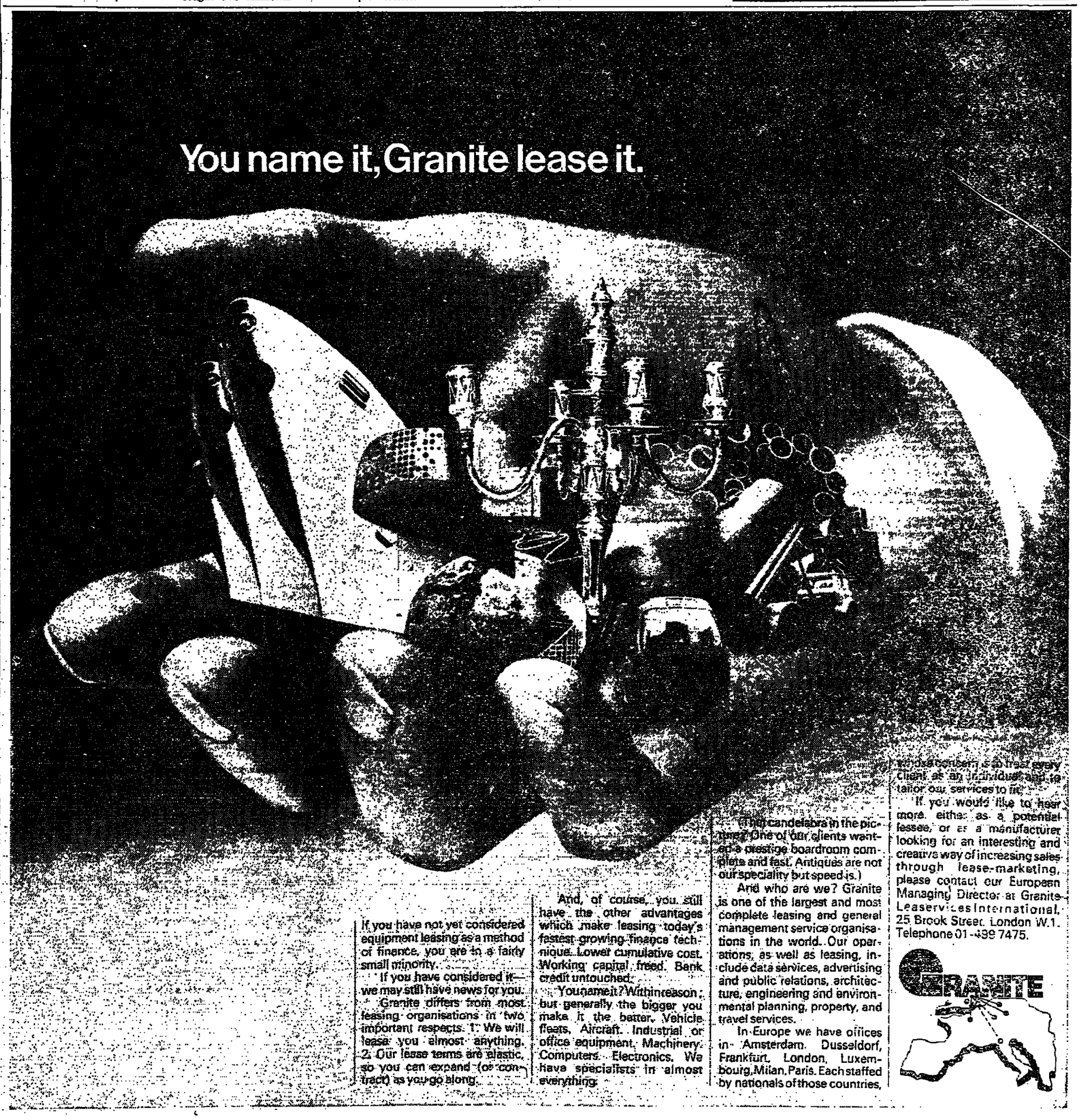
sibility of the exchange, by Gen. Luis Reque s the first official in- that Bolivia was con- fr. Debray's release.

Concorde Achieves Twice Speed of Sound

TOULOUSE, France, Nov. 4 (AP).—The French-built prototype of the supersonic airliner Concorde flew at twice the speed of sound today, the first time the plane had attained that speed.

The Sud Aviation Aircraft Co. announced that test pilot André Turcat reached Mach-2 early this afternoon while flying at an altitude of 16,000 meters over the Atlantic Ocean.

The current testing program will tell if the plane can carry 120 passengers nonstop between Paris and New York at its design speed of slightly under Mach-2.



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GRANITE

Dr. Spock's New Book: A Guide for Teen-Agers

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—Not long ago, Dr. Benjamin Spock overheard a college psychiatrist say at a symposium that many students who have not had a premarital affair are made to feel "abnormal, frigid or perverse."

This incident and the fact Dr. Spock's anti-war activities have practically elevated him to sainthood among many segments of youth are two reasons why he decided to turn out another advice manual—this one for teen-agers.

According to the 67-year-old pediatrician, the book, "A Teen-Ager's Guide to Life and Love" ($4.95, Simon & Schuster), is "very conservative." He said that some of his more sophisticated young followers might even find it "pathetic," but he doesn't mind. The book, he says, is for "the shy kid who needs reassurance"—the kind of kid Dr. Spock said he was himself.

"I'd thought for years that I had something to say to kids," he said the other day in his Manhattan apartment. "But I didn't know whether youth would consider me a friend. I thought they might think of me as their enemy because I was a counselor of their parents in my book 'Baby and Child Care.'"

He indicated that he found out he was no enemy after he marched shoulder-to-shoulder with young people in peace demonstrations. He still talks about the time in 1965 when 8,000 jammed into an auditorium to hear him at a teach-in at Berkeley.

He also endeared himself to many youths in 1968, when he was convicted, along with four other men, including William Sloane Coffin jr., the Yale chaplain, on charges of aiding and abetting violation of the Selective Service Act. (Their convictions were later overturned.)

'Many young people today feel that restraints are ipso facto immoral. Well, they aren't . . .'

United Press International.

"The main point I wanted to make to young people in the book is that inhibition is not unnatural," Dr. Spock said. "Many young people today feel that restraints are ipso facto immoral. Well, they aren't because civilizations are built on restraints. Most unusually creative and productive people have almost always come from an inhibited group."

Although some women's liberationists have called him a male chauvinist ("unconsciously what male isn't," he says), Dr. Spock repeated in his book his contention that child-raising was a woman's most important and satisfying job. But he added that he believed it was also a man's most important and satisfying job.

Some Good

He said he saw some good in the current unisex movement among the young, especially when "sexual differences are exaggerated, and a woman is exploited just as a body." But he also said that when women become aggressive and dominating, they often produce submissive sons—"an unwholesome development."

"It goes against the whole biological plan," he asserted. "It leads to ineffectuality on the part of the male. In male children, it shows up in things like bed-wetting, phobias, tics and stuttering."

Among those things that Dr. Spock advises teen-agers against are smoking, drinking ("at least until the age of 18, and preferably until 20") and early dating.

"I deplore the social custom of early dating," he said, "especially when it's exploited by ambitious mothers who want daughters to be popular by arranging parties with dim lights."

Dr. Spock said that in at least one section of his book, "The Arrangement," he tried to show that he was "not just a rigid conservative." That section deals with young people, especially college students, who live together without being married.

Living Together

"It may be a wholesome thing for people who are mature enough," he said. "It's very natural for people who are 20 years of age and serious about each other to want to live together. Of course, they must use effective contraception."

He quickly added that he wasn't urging undergraduates to try "the arrangement." "It depends upon the individuals," he said.

When asked for his views on marijuana, Dr. Spock seemed on less firm footing than he was on other topics.

"I'm no expert," he said. "All I know is what I read as an interested citizen. I think it should be considered separately from all the rest of the drugs, which scare the hell out of me. Marijuana is certainly less harmful than alcohol. I don't know if it should be legalized, but I think the laws against its possession should surely be changed."

Dr. Spock retired three years ago, at the required age of 65, as a professor of child development at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Since then, he said, he has been busy going "to every peace demonstration I hear about" and writing letters to senators and congressmen. He estimates he spends about 50 percent of his time on the road, speaking about peace, and, for the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, on the right to dissent.

He also writes a monthly column for Redbook magazine, revises "Baby and Child Care" (more than 23 million copies have been sold since it was first published in 1946) now and then, and gives several guest lectures a year at Western Reserve.

"Every university is proud to show it has radicals on its faculty," he said.

Youth Rebellions

He laughs when the subject of permissive child-raising is brought up, and how he is often blamed for the recent youth rebellions in this country.

"In the first place, as anybody who has read my books knows, I was never permissive," he said. "I never said that parents shouldn't spank their children. To some parents, spanking is a natural way of making children behave.

"I would never tell them not to spank," he added, "just as I would never tell parents who abhorred the idea of spanking to spank their children."

Does Dr. Spock, who in fact spanked his own two sons "a couple of times," think he is responsible for today's rebellious youth?

He smiled. "I would be proud," he said, "if I were responsible in a small way for the idealism and courage of youths who are opposed to war and other injustices."

Cologne Galleries

Angel Duarte, Galerie Reckermann, Cologne, Albertusstrasse 50, to Nov. 17.

On show are the paintings that Angel Duarte made between 1957 and 1964 when he was a member of "Equipo 57." This group was established in Paris in 1957 and, though most of its members were Spanish artists, they stayed in Copenhagen for one year. Its main subject was the interaction of space (Interactividad del Espacio). By permanent discussions the artists tried to improve their methods of painting and find a theory. In Duarte's paintings space is split into many swinging particles which cling to each other. A combination of dark and light colors makes them go up and down like air waves and gives a feeling of vibration.

—BARBARA C. BEUYS.

Detail from Patrick Procktor's painting "Yale Archaeology Class 68-9."

Galleries In London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Most of the new paintings by Patrick Procktor at the Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., W1, are inspired by India, and influenced, one would imagine, by Japanese techniques.

Procktor has always been an excellent draftsman, but in the past a good deal of the bite frequently has been taken from his work by the use of clashing colors. In this series, especially in the Indian Suite, color, line and composition are in complete accord. Without doubt, this is Procktor's best exhibition to date.

* * *

Next door, at 19 Cork St., Roland Browse and Delbanco have mounted a show of fabric collages by Margaret Kaye and wall hangings by Peter Collingwood. The collages are almost all figurative animal subjects. The medium lends itself best to furry and feathery birds and beasts. The wall hangings, made of linen yarn threaded on steel rods, have a medieval splendor about them, which owes nothing to color (only black, white and ochre yarns are used) and everything to the complex cross-woven patterns.

* * *

Color, on the contrary, is everything in the work of two Brazilians now showing in the exhibition room at the Brazilian Embassy, 32 Green St., W1. Hilda Campofiorito trained originally as a painter in oils in Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Rome, but recently she has worked exclusively in batik, sometimes on cloth, sometimes on paper. This is her first exhibition in England, as it is that of Laponi Araújo, a primitive painter from northeastern Brazil. He is inspir popular tales and legends; he interprets in vivid t colors.

* * *

Another marked colori ing his present series of gouaches on a close obse of trees and shrubs in lights, is Michael Tain, ing at the Madden Galle Duke St., Grosvenor The works are abstractio ed on foliage and have thing of an Oriental about them.

* * *

Another artist much in ed by the Orient is the ican painter-sculptor Crovello, who studied Ja and spent four years i country. His painting evidently influenced by Ja calligraphy as are the of his sculptures. The my view, is that at there is, in the paintin inevitability about the of the lines on the canva material he uses (marbl the sculptures is wrong i shapes he has conceived need to be done in lac wood or even contem plastic or resin. Howev exhibition, which runs Grosvenor Gallery, 30 St., W1, until Nov. 7, sho the artist has a mind own and may develop in extremely interesting

* * *

The actual Orient is re ed at Hugh M. Moss, 12 St., by an exhibition of ings by the traditional painter Lui Shou Kwan. upon the study of natur all traditional Chinese ing, the paintings of la chiefly feature the round Hong Kong; an are, in addition, the cu flower pieces, imaginar scapes, streams and m and woodland scenes figures.

* * *

At Leggatt Brothers, James's St., SW1, is an tion of paintings, with a sold in aid of the Portrait Gallery Trus from the collection of D McDonald. Dr. McDo specialized in Engli French painting of the 18th centuries, of whic some extremely choice There is a beautiful fable, based on a pa Ovid; three brilliant of musicians by Sir R better known for his gian beauties, and po Reynolds, Raeburn, Devis, and Zoffany.

Gastronomic Salute to Italy's Unity

By Naomi Barry

ROME.—The Accademia Italiana della Cucina celebrated Rome's 100th anniversary as capital of Italy the other night with a banquet that relied on the gastronomic heritage of the peninsula. According to the menu, Escoffier might never have been born.

One hundred and forty snappily dressed members, ranging from wholesale fishmongers to university professors, gathered in the opulent great hall of the Grand Hotel, designed according to the dictums of Cesar Ritz in 1900. The sartorial elegance would have pleased Mr. Ritz. The supper, however, was strictly a *paisa* affair.

There was nary a nod to such classical banquet tediums as turtle soup, foie gras or ice cream bombe. The carefully planned dinner was a hip, hip hurrah for united Italy and consisted of the straightforward, popular dishes of Sardinia, Piedmont, Tuscany and Rome. Wines were Vernaccia Sarda, Castelli Romani, Barolo Moscarello and Oliena Rosso.

Supper began on a "Viva Italia" note with a "coccarda tricolore." The red, white and green of the flag were supplied by a ring of tomatoes, an inner ring of mozzarella chunks, and a center of *rughetta*. Generously dusted with freshly ground black pepper, this patriotic combination is bliss.

An erudite gastronome cited Ovid who advised lovers not to overlook the potent forces in *rughetta*, a spiky green salad common to central Italy. The crowd took the Ovid quotation to heart and ate every green speck.

'Cooked Water'

Acqua cotta (cooked water) is a staple in the diet of the Tuscan farmer. Leaves of cabbage or *bieta* (Swiss chard) are boiled in water to which has been added a few cloves of garlic and a little olive oil. When served, a slice of toasted country bread always goes in the bottom of the bowl. This peasant soup, neatly presented in individual, covered earthenware casseroles, was acclaimed a triumph.

Next course was a *fonduta* from Piedmont. Fontina cheese is melted with white wine into a creamy mass and topped by a wealth of razor-thin slices of white truffles. The pungent white truffle of Piedmont is the worthy peer of the nutty black truffle of Périgord.

The main course was plain roast baby lamb, Rome's specialty, accompanied by pan-browned potatoes and mixed salad. A platter of Sardinian, Tuscan and Roman cheeses was looked at askance by Giuseppe Maffioli, Italy's prince of gastronomes, who is more of a classicist than some of his colleagues.

"Cheese should never be served at an evening dinner except in the form of an entree," pronounced Mr. Maffioli, who is also a popular character actor.

Dessert was an assortment of traditional small, sweet cakes, typical of the four regions. The Sardinian *sospiri* are balls of orange-flavored marzipan. *Savoiardi* are lady fingers from Turin, meant to be dipped in wine. *Ricciarelli* are chewy, lozenge-shaped cakes from Florence. *Pangiallo* is the Roman version of gingerbread, enriched with nuts and candied fruits.

Dinner wound up with baskets of fresh fruits. The wholesale fish merchant from Pescara, a man of Neronic proportions who is planning a spaghetti festival in his native town, called for four pears before he found one succulent enough to please. A pretty woman to his left did the peeling. For a formal bash, the Accademia's salute to Rome couldn't have been more homelike.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—This is how critics rate the new plays in New York:

"Street Sounds," a new play by Ed Bullins, directed by Hugh Gittens, at the Café La Mama Theater, is a series of 40 vignettes in which characters reveal themselves and their environment, according to Mel Gussow of The Times. "These are real people with real problems," writes Gussow, praising "the apparent artlessness of the large cast," which is almost entirely black.

"Gandhi," at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, directed by Jose Quintero, was variously described as "a totally conceived mistake," "creative overkill," and "an insult to a great man" in the reviews of The New York Times, United Press International and the Associated Press. Gurney Campbell's play is billed as a panorama of Gandhi's life and a depiction of his struggles from earliest days to his assassination. "A play could be written about Gandhi," says Clive Barnes of The Times, "but this lengthy and documentary dramatic farrago hardly touches the surface." Irish actor Jack MacGowran, who makes his American debut in the title role, is "the major merit in the production," in the opinion of UPI critic Jack Gaver. "He is magnificent," concurs Barnes, adding "Surprise of surprises, a very fine actor has been lured into playing Gandhi."

"Sensations," a rock musical at Theater Four, "lacks a consistent vision, the sort that Harold Prince gave 'Company' and Tom O'Horgan gave 'Hair'," Mel Gussow said. The cast, according to Gussow, is good, but not great, and Jerry Dodge's direction "strangely uneven." Gussow credits Wally Harper with "one of the best rock show scores I have ever heard," concluding that "if the whole were equal to some of its parts, it would have been sensational."

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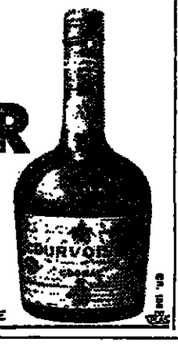

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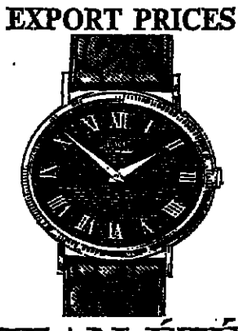

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970

S. Adviser ...es Dangers Trade Bill

...Project Could ...ome 'Dead Duck'

...YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—...tial economic adviser ... S. Houthakker warned to-...t if the trade bill now be-...gress is passed the protec-...nvironment it would create ... slow U.S. exports and ...en foreign non-tariff bar-...

...Houthakker, a member of ...ncil of Economic Advisers, ...at "if we now give in to ...onism, the climate of in-...nal trade is likely to de-... rapidly."

...ld an economists' meeting ...n-tariff barriers could be-...even more worrisome than ...e now and expressed con-...at U.S. corporations which ...bsidiaries in foreign coun-...uld feel adverse effects.

Job Impact

...so argued that trade pro-...m would have an even ...iverse impact on U.S. em-...t than rising imports.

...the whole economy, it can ...nated that about 2.5 mil-...s are directly related to ex-... figure that should give ...o those who are worried ...e effect of imports on do-...mployment," he said.

...so warned that the super-...ane now under development ...e a "dead duck" if the ...onist bill is passed.

...projections indicated that ... half the Boeing planes ...e sold to foreign airlines, ...that many foreign airlines ...ed or otherwise controlled ... governments, he declared: ...it more bluntly, if the trade ...ses in anything like its ... form, the SST would be a ...ck."

Fuel-Hungry Japan Looks to Siberia

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO (NYT).—The Japanese iron and steel industry, roving the world in an urgent search for new sources of coking coal, has cast its eye on the Soviet Union's rich coal fields sleeping under the frozen tundra in southern Yakutia.

Torao Okumura, managing director of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, admitted in a recent interview that development costs would be enormous—perhaps $1 billion to $1.5 billion. But so scarce are world supplies of coking coal, Mr. Okumura said, that it was not too soon to start making plans for the opening up of the Yakutian fields.

A steel industry mission visited the fields, which lie 270 miles north of the nearest railway (the Trans-Siberian), in August and reported that the coal found there was of a quality comparable to U.S. coking coal. Japan currently imports coal from the United States, Australia, Canada and Poland, but relies almost exclusively on U.S. suppliers for the low volatile coal essential to the steel-making process.

Complaints From the U.S.

Japanese purchases of U.S. coal, however, have increased steeply during the last two or three years. Prices have risen sharply and U.S. domestic users, especially electric companies, are complaining bitterly.

In 1967 Japan took 9.6 million tons of U.S. coal; in 1968, 15 million tons; in 1969, 19 million tons, and this year, 25 million tons.

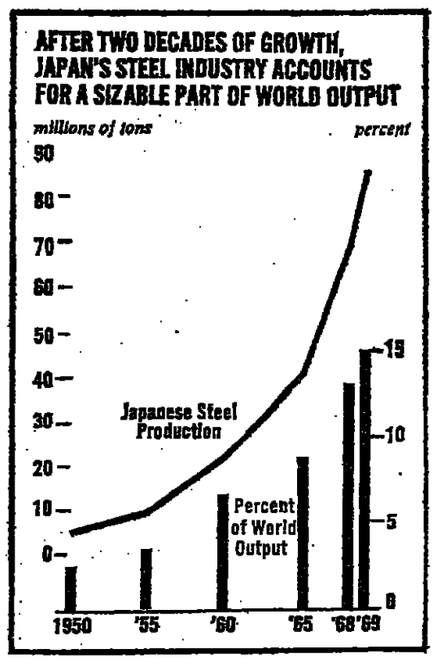
U.S. coal production has been declining since 1968, and this year there may be a gap of 9 million tons between total supply and total demand, including exports. Over the next five-year period, the Japanese hope to be able to get up to 30 million tons of coal each year from the United States—an estimate some observers here find far too optimistic.

Beyond 1975, however, Soviet coal from Yakutia could become a practical proposition.

Seeking Diverse Sources

Japanese steelmen say they are well aware of the political dangers of becoming economically dependent on Soviet supplies, and their goal is to have enough diverse suppliers so that sudden political or economic changes in one country would not prove fatal to their industry.

But those who have dealt both with Moscow and with U.S. suppliers say that Soviet trade officials have been punctilious in honoring contracts, much more so, as a matter of fact, than U.S. suppliers, who were plagued last year with wildcat strikes and a bitterly cold winter.



Ten thousand tons of Yakutian coal are being brought to Japan this year on a test basis. The coal will be trucked to the Trans-Siberian Railway and then transported to the port of Nakhodka, from where it will be shipped to Japan.

Low Soviet rail charges and the short one-day voyage across the Japan Sea make Soviet coal an attractive proposition, once the rail link to the Trans-Siberian is built.

High Production Possibilities

It is estimated that more than 20 billion tons of coking coal can be extracted from the Yakutian fields.

As with other Siberian projects, the Arctic climate, the rugged terrain, and the difficulty of securing labor constitute major obstacles to be overcome.

But Soviet officials have expressed their readiness to develop the fields as a joint project with the Japanese. Saburo Tanabe, managing director of Japan Iron & Steel, Japan's foremost steelmaker, said on his return from a visit to Moscow Oct. 30 that the Russians proposed sending a high-level mission to Japan by early December to discuss the project.

Auto Industry Shows Sales Sag in U.S.

Worst Year Since '62 Seen; GM Strike Cited

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The U.S. automobile industry is heading for its worst sales year since 1962, according to figures from the four major manufacturers.

Car sales were slow before the present strike at General Motors began on Sept. 14. It now appears likely that deliveries of American-built cars for 1970 will not exceed 7.3 million, assuming that GM returns to production sometime in December. That total would be the lowest since 1962, when nearly 6.8 millions cars were sold.

At the end of ten months the four car makers reported deliveries of 6.26 million units, down 22 percent from 7.12 million a year ago.

GM had only 185,000 cars in stock Nov. 1. Even if the strike should end this month, it is unlikely that cars could be built and shipped in substantial numbers before mid-December.

GM dealers were selling cars at a 5,000-a-day rate at the end of October.

Despite the decline in the industry-wide total, sales at Ford Motor, Chrysler and American Motors ran ahead in October. Here is how each company did:

Company	October '70	October '69
GM	198,145	424,807
Ford	246,273	232,551
Chrysler	156,641	137,007
American ...	28,083	22,310

Vote 'Too Mixed,' Stocks Edge Up

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved forward with restraint today, after the sharp gains of yesterday's Election Day rally.

"The election results were too mixed to prove especially meaningful," one Wall Street broker observed.

Once again, however, the blue chips turned in the best price performance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 5 at 11 a.m., lost its momentum before the closing bell to finish at 770.81 with a modest advance of 2.74.

On Election Day, a surprise rally added more than 10 to the blue-chip indicator, the largest gain in a month.

The NYSE index gained 0.08 at 45.92.

Volume Up

Volume managed to pick up slightly, to 12.18 million shares today from 11.76 million shares yesterday, when a bank holiday reduced turnover somewhat.

General Motors, throttling back after yesterday's gain of 1 3/4, added 5/8 to 73 on speculation that the strike against GM, now in its eighth week, might be resolved in the relatively near future.

Meanwhile, Marcor officials, citing the adverse effects of the long auto strike, said it appears unlikely that company earnings this year will equal 1969 figures. The Midwest is the largest sales and profit region for its Montgomery Ward subsidiary, officials noted. Marcor's stock eased 3/8 to 24 1/2.

Election Day Rise Cools Off Again

American Telephone edged up 1/8 to 44 7/8 after gaining a full point yesterday. International Nickel, up 3/4 to 45 7/8, kept moving ahead after its recent favorable earnings report and dividend actions.

Wrigley, the largest maker of chewing gum, fell 2 to 107 3/4 after directors declared a smaller year-end extra than the comparable 1969 dividend.

Repeating as new highs among the Dow industrials were General Electric, up 7/8 to 87 7/8, and Procter & Gamble, up 1 1/8 to 56 5/8. Pittston, up 1 to 40 1/8 in the coal category, and American Brands, up 1 3/8 to 43 in a higher tobacco group.

Standard Oil (New Jersey), the world's largest petroleum company, rose 1 3/8 to 70 1/4 on an ex-dividend basis to share honors with American Brands as the best point gainer on the active list.

Telex, continuing as the most heavily traded issue, slipped 3/8 to 22 1/4 after dropping 1 7/8 yesterday. Xerox, another glamour stock, fell 3 3/8 to 85 3/8 as the biggest loser on the active list.

Amex Prices Up

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished with slight gains in light trading.

Prentice Hall, off 1 1/2 at 34 1/2, was most active. Trading included a block of 177,000 shares.

California Computer Products, off 1 at 33, was the second most actively traded issue.

Allen Electric reported a profit against a year-ago loss for the third quarter and it rose 5/8 to 14 3/4.

Unilever Earnings Decline

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Consolidated net profits of the giant Anglo-Dutch Unilever group eased in the third quarter and first nine months of the year, it was announced today, despite a gain in revenue.

The earnings declines were just under 1 percent for both periods, to £20.6 million ($49.44 million) in the quarter from £20.8 million in the 1969 quarter, and to £59.5 million in the nine months from £60.1 million.

Combined revenue in the quarter jumped 17 percent to £728 million ($1.75 billion) from £623 million in the year-ago period, which took the nine-month 1970 total to just over £2 billion.

The company blamed the softening profit picture on higher prices for oils and fats. It forecast that while sales would remain high in the final quarter of the year, earnings were likely to continue at somewhat depressed levels.

The British side of the group, Unilever Ltd., reported a gain in operating profit, to £18.1 million from £14.9 million in the quarter. But the Dutch Unilever NV showed an operating profit drop, to £23.8 million from £26.1 million.

Some £23 million was wiped off the Unilever group's market value in London today as the company's shares closed two shillings and sixpence down at £2 8/9.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert L. Vesco

Robert L. Vesco, president of International Controls Corp., has been named a director of Overseas Development Bank, principal banking subsidiary of the Investors Overseas Services group. IOS has also announced the resignation of **Philippe Doubre**, formerly ODB general manager. **Jacques Wittmer** is acting managing director of the Geneva-based bank.

* * *

Manager of the Gulf refinery at Rotterdam, **C. E. Gunter** has been named vice-president — refining, Gulf Oil Co.—Eastern Hemisphere, succeeding **M. E. Houser** who has resigned. Mr. Gunter's replacement is **A.E.R.E. Vis Dieperink**.

Bache & Co. Overseas SA, Geneva, has named **Giuseppe B. Tome** administrateur delégué, and **Bernard R. Widmer** manager of the Geneva office.

* * *

E. Abbott Johnson, former director of international development, Europe, for Foremost-McKesson Inc., has been appointed vice-president, area manager for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, of the international division of Foremost Foods.

* * *

Formerly with Catalytic International Inc., **A. V. N. Priest** has joined Daniel Construction Co. International as European division director of engineering and project development. Mr. Priest will manage the company office to be located in London.

* * *

Conrad de L. Porteous has been named managing director of International Paper Co. Ltd., with responsibility for U.K. operations. He succeeds **W. J. Worsdale**, who has resigned.

* * *

Comdr. C. F. J. Heitz, formerly with the Royal Netherlands Navy, has been named manager, government systems, for Computer Sciences International of Brussels.

* * *

Carl Byoir & Associates of London has named **Alan E. Butler**, 30, a director.

...bor Challenges the Multinational Companies

...y Jonathan Randal

...(WP).—The multinational ...mpany—an increasingly ...l element in the world's ...—is beginning to face an ... challenge for internation-...rdinated trade unions.

...se of last year's St. Gobain negotiations is a leading example. The firm was faced with new tactics devised by an unorthodox 49-year-old Canadian named Charles Levinson, secretary-general of the International Chemical Federation (ICF). Mr. Levinson has almost singlehandedly, forced the problem of the multinational company into the open and obliged organized labor to admit its existence.

St. Gobain was chosen as a target because contracts at plants in four countries from the United States to Italy were falling due within a month of each other. Also, the giant French chemical company was in weak shape after fighting off an expensive take-over bid.

The tactics were based on thorough study of St. Gobain by the union affiliates. Like most multinational companies, St. Gobain is a science-based, capital-intensive firm and thus more vulnerable to work stoppages than labor intensive firms of comparable and larger size in more traditional branches such as steel.

Twelve ICF affiliated unions agreed that no affiliate would settle without approval from a Geneva command center and from the other unions. Strike date coordination was also set up.

Much European labor legislation bans sympathy strikes in other countries. But as multinational companies prefer voluntary overtime because high social security costs make it expensive to hire more men, in the St. Gobain battle the unions simply stopped all overtime until the crisis was over.

Coordinated Action

Mr. Levinson further embarrassed the company by using information it had published reluctantly in fighting the takeover bid—especially the 25 percent rise in annual consolidated global earnings and boasts of further favorable growth in the future.

His Swiss affiliate spotlighted St. Gobain's tax haven holding company operation in the canton of Fribourg. The American affiliate immediately used the global profit figure against local management which argued American St. Gobain was losing money.

Mr. Levinson has carried out less dramatic, but equally effective, campaigns to prevent multinational companies from taking what he considers undue advantage of his national affiliates.

Boiled down to its essentials, he eventually wants unions to have a 50 percent representation on the board of directors and a significant share in company assets.

Concentration Ahead

He and others believe that within a decade some 200 giant corporations will own or account for 75 percent of the non-Communist world's productive assets.

Such global concentration in all market areas already has produced mammoth investment needs. Mr. Levinson argues that those needs are so demanding that multinational companies no longer are concerned with profits alone, but rather with increasing assets and maximizing cash flow.

Net profits to him are as meaningless an anachronism as trade balances and parity rates.

The multinational firm cannot afford to get caught in a weak currency and thus often unwittingly provokes and accentuates currency crises less out of any classic speculative design than to protect themselves.

The Trade Angle

Trade balances are still figured in classic terms, but Mr. Levinson argues that total world sales of subsidiaries of multinational firms are at least $100 billion greater than the total volume of the world's imports.

Put another way, companies are exporting capital to set up plants which sell directly in foreign markets.

For example, IBM France is American-owned, but is also the second biggest French exporter—export sales which show upon the American firm's balance sheet but not on the American nation's.

The dynamics of modern growth also raise questions of national governments' abilities to impose legal controls. When Shell, for example, has over 20 joint ventures with such supposed competitors as Esso, Texaco and British Petroleum, the much vaunted Sherman Anti-Trust Act, applicable only in the United States in any case—is severely limited. How, for instance, do you sue partners for price-fixing?

For Taxes

The relative helplessness of Western political institutions is also illustrated by the tax haven game practiced in Switzerland; the Netherlands Antilles; Bermuda; and even the Common Market's Luxembourg.

Tax havens are essential to multinational companies because they allow the key operation—known as the transfer price. With this tool, the multinational firm minimizes profits in high-tax countries and maximizes them in low-tax areas by funneling into the haven profits, dividends, interest and royalties from subsidiaries.

Just how widespread is the use of such havens was illustrated this summer when the deal consummating Fiat's increased participation in Citroën was carried out neither in Italy nor France, but between the car firms' respective Swiss holding companies.

Some Pluses

Still, Mr. Levinson is not opposed to the multinational way of doing business. Nor would he argue with official British studies which suggest that multinational companies in Britain are leaders in productivity, management, innovation in long-term contracts and in lessening labor tensions generally.

Mr. Levinson does feel a greater workers' say in supervising management decisions is needed. Both participation on corporation boards and asset sharing are his program.

Standard profit sharing is criticized since multinational firms tend to subtract retained earnings, dividends and other costs before calling the remainder profit. Assets should be shared, he argues, because the growth of wealth increasingly takes the form of accumulating assets.

...pan Firms ...eport Profits ...r First Half

...YO, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—...wajima-Harima Heavy In-...es announced today an 8.4 ...t rise in first-half net ... on a 5 percent gain in ...e.

...e six months ended Sept. 30, ...ipbuilding and machinery ...er had earnings of 4.25 bil-...n ($11.9 million), compared ...92 billion yen in the first ... fiscal 1970.

... sales amounted to 182.15 ...yen ($510.02 million) in the ...971 period, up from 174.04 ...yen in the year-earlier half. ...ollowing reports from major ...e firms are expressed in ... of yen.

Bank of Tokyo

	1971	1970
... (millions)..	2,818	2,640
... (millions)....	76,673	69,072

Mitsui Bank

	1971	1970
... (millions)..	5,638	4,854
... (millions)....	78,564	73,284

...ippon Kangyo Bank

	1971	1970
... (millions)..	5,301	4,830
... (millions)....	72,698	67,451

Nippon Mining

	1971	1970
... (millions)..	1,829	1,945
... (millions)....	116,470	117,364

...mitomo Metal Mining

	1971	1970
... (millions)..	1,116	1,113
... (millions)....	58,431	57,411

Gramco Sees No USIF Liquidation

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 4 (AP).—Gramco president Rafael Navarro denied reports yesterday that the USIF Real Estate Fund would be liquidated within a three-to-five-year period.

"Liquidation has nothing to do with anything the company has been looking at or studying," Mr. Navarro said.

He said Gramco intended to try to maintain the USIF portfolio. "It has value in liquidation sufficient to play off shareholders, but if it is kept (the value) is considerably higher and more desirable," he said.

"We are trying to find ways of keeping USIF active and liquidation is the very last thing we would look at," he added.

Company Reports

...ican Biltrite Rubber Co.

...arter	1970	1969
... (millions)..	38.3	39.3
... (millions)....	0.17	0.43
...are	0.06	0.15
...ths		
... (millions)..	121.8	125.1
... (millions)....	2.32	2.98
...are	0.82	1.05

American Standard

...arter	1970	1969
... (millions)..	353.4	322.8
... (millions)....	6.51	8.38
...are	0.35	0.45
...ths		
... (millions)..	1,050.3	938.3
... (millions)....	19.37	26.46
...are	1.04	1.42

Cook United Inc.

...arter	1970	1969
... (millions)..	137.8	125.7
... (millions)....	1.33	1.49
...are	0.33	0.39
...ths		
... (millions)..	444.6	397.6
... (millions)....	3.69	4.75
...are	0.93	1.23

Comineo Ltd.

...ths	1970	1969
... (millions)..	213.3	189.7
... (millions)....	21.7	21.6
...are	1.30	1.29

Gould Inc.

...arter	1971	1970
... (millions)..	78.9	81.8
... (millions)....	3.05	3.57
...are	0.62	0.74

Houston Lighting & Power Co.

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	377.7	255.0
Profits (millions)....	52.61	45.75
Per Share	2.50	2.18

Ingersoll-Rand

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	192.3	170.4
Profits (millions)....	13.99	13.14
Per Share	0.82	0.75
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	568.1	522.3
Profits (millions)....	48.62	47.23
Per Share	2.87	2.78

Moore Corp. Ltd.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions) .	105.8	101.1
Profits (millions)....	8.99	8.78
Per Share	0.32	0.31
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	319.1	290.9
Profits (millions)....	26.59	24.74
Per Share	0.94	0.87

NVF Co.

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	194.3	192.8
Profits (millions)....	1.75	3.46
Per Share	1.26	1.80

Outboard Marine Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	76.4	71.7
Profits (millions)....	4.16	1.71
Per Share	0.52	0.21
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	304.5	327.1
Profits (millions)....	13.39	17.08
Per Share	1.66	2.12

Revlon Inc.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	85.0	73.0
Profits (millions)....	7.4	6.35
Per Share	0.59	0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	256.0	216.0
Profits (millions)....	22.7	19.45
Per Share	1.81	1.61

Schlumberger Ltd.*

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	113.0	107.0
Profits (millions)....	12.3	11.9
Per Share	1.07	1.02
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	330.0	320.0
Profits (millions)....	34.6	33.05
Per Share	3.00	2.85

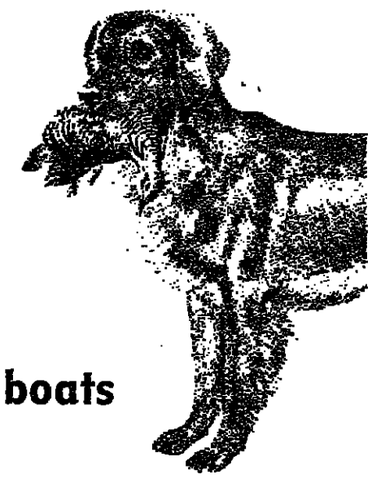
*Figures do not yet include Cie des Compteurs, acquired as of April 1, 1970.

Scovill Manufacturing

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	108.8	111.1
Profits (millions)....	2.66	3.91
Per Share	0.61	0.98
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)..	333.96	328.95
Profits (millions)....	8.8	11.05
Per Share	2.07	2.73

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, Nov. 4.—France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose 224 million in October to a total of 25.64 billion francs ($4.6 billion), the Finance Ministry announced today.



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Construction
of the New Maiquetia International Airport

To all construction contractors who may be interested in participating in the bidding for the construction of THE NEW MAIQUETIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, for the city of Caracas, notice is given that from the present day, the process of pre-qualification is declared open for the works tabulated below.

L-70-MIQ-1—PRELIMINARY WORKS

1a) Wrecking of houses, building and industrial constructions and disposal of material without salvaging, including trucking up to a distance of 200 m	M²	35.000
1b) Wrecking of shacks and disposal of material without salvaging, including trucking up to a distance of 200 mts	M²	40.000
2) Machine excavation and grading of trenches at any depth with hauling up to a distance of 200 mts	M³	25.000
3) Backfilling and compaction in trenches.	M³	22.000
4) Installation of 10 telephone ducts in an underground concrete encasement	M1	3.500
5) Removal of a 5 K.V. electric aerial line, sizes from 2 to 4 0, with material salvage	M1	6.000
6) Supply and laying of 5 K.V. electric aerial line, sizes from 2 to 4 0	M1	7.500
7) Removal of a 5 K.V. electric underground line, sizes from 2 to 4 0, with material salvage	M1	2.800
8) Removal of a low tension electric aerial line and a street electric lighting line with material salvage	M1	2.800
9) Supply and laying of a low tension aerial line	M1	4.000
10) Roadway excavation, including cut, haul and backfilling	M³	400.000
11) Paving.		
11a) Crushed stone base.	M²	18.000
11b) Hot mix asphaltic concrete surfacing	Ton	11.000

L-70-MIQ-2—DIVERSION OF [illegible] GREEK AND EARTH WORKS

1) Excavation of trenches at any depth, in places shown by the Resident Engineer, with hauling up to a distance of 200 mts.	M³	300.000
2) Excavation or removal of earth not used for the construction of compacted fills or embankments, with hauling up to a distance of 200 mts.	M³	100.000
3) Earth overhaul	M³km	400.000
4) Construction of embankments and compacted fills	M³	20.000.000
5) Water supply and distribution for moistening and sprinkling	M³	6.000.000
6) Reinforced concrete in culverts	M³	9.000
7) Concrete in channels	M³	1.000
8) Compacted fills in structures	M³	32.000

A brochure showing additional information on the characteristics and importance of this project can be obtained at the OFICINA MINISTERIAL DEL AEROPUERTO DE MAIQUETIA, ZONA RENTAL DE LA PLAZA VENEZUELA, CARACAS. TELEF.: 723388.

Foreign companies may obtain the same brochure at the Venezuelan Embassies of the following countries: Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, United States and West German Federal Republic.

All national and foreign companies interested in participating in this International Public Bid must present to the Bid Commission, in a public meeting, a written notice, on a Bs. 0.50 sealed paper or on official company stationery with a Bs. 1.00 Republic of Venezuela fiscal stamp, stating their desire to participate in this bid, accompanied by the following documents.

VENEZUELAN COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE CONTRACTORS REGISTRY:

Certificate of actual solvency and registry, issued by the Section of Bids and Registry of Contractors (Ministry of Public Works).

Additional information as specified in the notice published in Venezuela.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Foreign companies not registered in the Venezuelan Registry of Contractors must present:

a) A letter stating their desire to participate in the bid, signed by a Legal Representative of the Company.
b) Original or certified copies of the constitutional by-laws or the partnership agreements of the Company.
c) Affidavit of the person or persons duly authorized to sign in the name of the Company and fully commit the Company in Venezuela, or Power of Attorney legally registered to that effect, as the case may be.
d) Certified balance sheet of its last fiscal year.
e) Financial statement list of debtors, creditors, fixed assets, investments, stock and shares of other companies, profit and loss statements, etc.
f) Solvency certificate issued by the Republic of Venezuela Income Tax Administration, Sociedad a Camejo Caracas.
g) Letters of reference from banks, commercial and financial Institutions.
h) List of Company's available personnel indicating each person's specialty.
i) List of similar projects in which the Company has participated, is participating or has been contracted for.
j) Any other document or information which the Company may consider convenient.

If the general statement referred to in paragraph d) corresponds to a date prior to December, 1969, the Company must present an interim statement showing the financial conditions as of June 30, 1970.

All documents must be presented in the Spanish Language and must be duly legalized by a Consul of the Republic of Venezuela.

CONSORTIUM

Those natural or juridical persons inscribed in the Contractors Registry as well as foreign companies interested in this Bid may associate among themselves to participate in the proposal.

The consortium must present:

a) The name of the Company that will assume the representation of the consortium.
b) The documents required for the Companies interested in participating in this bid, for each Company of the Consortium.
c) A document establishing the solidary responsibility of the Companies of the Consortium, and in which they agree to constitute it, in the case that they are qualified, in accordance with the Venezuelan laws.

All documents requested in this notice will be received at the Ministerial Office for the Maiquetia Airport, Conference Room, located at Zona Rental Plaza Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela, at 10:00 a.m. December 14th, 1970.

The Ministry of Public Works reserves the right to qualify and select among the contestants, those who will be invited to present bids for the construction works, in accordance with the report of the Bid Commission established for this purpose and with the Standards for Bidding of National Public Works of Venezuela.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 4, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glas	139	Matsu E Ind.	521
Canon Camb.	380	Matsu El Wks	716
Dai Nip. Print.	231	Mitsubi HvyInd.	61
Fuji Bank	207	Mitsui & Co.	160
Fuji Photo	490	Mitsukoshi	325
Hayakawa E	310	Nippon Elec.	234
Hitachi	103	Shiseido	1.000
Honda Motor	140	Sony Corp	2.660
C. Itoh	124	Sumitomo Bk.	207
Japan Air Lines	1.415	Taisho Marine.	134
Kao Soap	236	Takeda Chem.	501
Kansai El P.	680	Teijin	71
Kiri Brewery	186	Tokyo Marine	300
Komatsu	161	Toray	109
Kubota I Wks.	172	Toyota Motor	254

†Previous.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	82
Algembank	230.90
AmroBank	53.10
A'damRubb.	43.50
Pakhoed	60
Heineken	221.90
H.V.A.	58.10
Holland-Am.	92.50
Hoogovens	80.90
I.O.S. Ltd.	51.50
I.P.I.	54.90
K.L.M.	156
Philips new	53
Robeco	225.50
Rolinco	173
RoyalDutch	153.20
Unilever	97.70
Ver. Machine	67.40

Brussels

Arbed	4,710
Ast.d.Mines	1,900
Cock-Dugree.	1,356
Electerbel	5,110
Lambert	7,630
Petr.fina	2,815
Ph.Gevaert	1,695
Soc.Générale	13,350
Un.Minière	1,900

Düsseldorf

AEG	177.50
Aug.Thyssen.	76.20
BASF	149.50
Bayer	127.70
Commerzbk.	214
Cont.Gummi.	129.90
Daimler-Benz	364
Demag	143
DeutBank	297
DresdeBank.	223.10
Gels Bergw.	85.90
Hoechster	166.90
Hoesch	62
Karstadt	350
Kaufhof	262.50
KHD	141
Lufthansa	—
Mannesmann	141
Metallgesell.	423
RheinStahl	94
RWE new	197
Siemens	299
Volkswagen	200.50
Veba	147

London

Anglo-AmCp.	79/9
Anglo-Amin.	30
BarclayBank.	68/2
BeechamGr.	43/3
Bowater	41/9
BritAmTob.	116/3
Brit.Oxygen.	70/7½
Brit.Petrole.	80/-
Brit.LeyMa.	6/3¾
Chartered	57/3
Courtaulds	22/-
Chrysler	4/-
Dagenham	2/4½
DeBeer Def.	47/-
Decca Rec.	53/-
Distillers	24/10½
Dunlop	30/10½
ElMus.Ind.	34/6
FreeStGed.	122/6
GEC	23/6
Glaxo Gr.	73.6
Gt.Univ.Sl.	54/-
Guinness	29/9
Hawker-Sidd.	38.6
Hudson-Bay.	15/7
ImpChemic.	47/9
IOS Mat new	54.50
Mar&Spen.	61/-
MetalBox	64/-
Nicholas	8/3
RandMines.	175/-
Rank-Org.	130/-
Rolls-Royce.	11/7½
RoyalDutch.	23/6
R.T.Z.	50/-
Shell	70/9
Tube Invest.	72/-
Union Corp.	66/3
Vickers	22/1½
WarLn3½	36/6
West Deep.	91/3
West Drief.	158/9
West Hold.	148/9
West Min.	103/-
WoolW	16/7½
ZCI	8/-

Paris

AirLiquide	352
Bégin	166.60
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	348.50
C.G.E.	436
C.S.F.	128.80
Citroën	111.20
CieBancaire.	559
Créd.Comm.	161
Créd.Lyonn.	233.25
DeBeers 100	33.70
EssoStand.	120
Fin.Par.BP.	244.50
Fr.Pétroles.	166.90
IBM	1.747
ImpOil	105
IntNickCan.	260
Mach.Bull.	89
Michelin	1.329
Mobil	317.20
OmniumPét.	252
PathéMarc.	47
Péchiney	180
Peupeot	251.30
Radio Techn.	268.50
Rhokana	15.50
Rh.Poulenc.	224.50
Rio Tinto	35.20
RoyalDutch.	249.30
St. Gobain	194
Schl'sr	244.90
Shell	129.50
Simca	62.10
Soc.Générale	23.40
SuezCiePln.	330
Thomson	136
Ugine-Kuhl.	191.50
Young3½%	—

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,410
BrownBoveri	1,465
Geigy-Ciba	1,605
ElekWatt	2,190
Hoff-Roche	168,750
MotColumb.	1,450
Nestle bear.	3,805
Saurer	1,650
Sodec	137.50
Sulzer	3,550
Un.B.Suisse	3,755

The Milan stock exchange was closed yesterday, Nov. 4.

Market Summary

Nov. 4, 1970

Most Actives—New York

Telex Corp	385,700	22⅞	— ⅜
Pitney Bow	231,000	25⅝	— ⅜
Armco Stl	154,900	20⅛	
Houston LP	142,700	40⅝	+ ½
Am Tel Tel	109,900	44⅞	+ ⅛
Pittston Co	107,100	40⅛	+1
Caro Pw Lt	106,400	21⅝	— ⅜
Pfizer	102,400	35	— ½
Brunswik	100,700	17¾	— ½
Universal	100,700	17⅛	+ ½
Am Motors	90,000	6½	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	89,600	85⅝	—3⅜
Occiden Pet	89,000	20¼	— ⅜
Am Brands	81,200	43	+1⅜
Std Oil NJ	79,700	70¼	+1⅜

Volume, all stocks, 12,190,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,870,800 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 16.17 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $24.01.
New 1970 highs, 34; lows, 3.
Issues traded in: 1,568.
Advances, 707; declines, 597; unchanged, 284.
N.Y. stock index: 45.92 +0.08; industrials: 48.73 +0.08; transportation: 31.46 +0.04; utility: 36.32 +0.07; finance: 57.60 +0.28.

Most Actives—American

Prent Hall	190,800	34½	—1½
Calcomp	53,700	33	—1
UNNatCp pf	42,900	7⅝	— ⅛
Pier 1 Imp	29,900	38½	+2
ITEL Corp	29,100	17¼	— ⅜
Data Prod	27,200	7⅛	— ⅛
Asamera Oil	26,400	13⅝	— ⅜
Kaiser Ind	26,400	11⅝	
Manguran	24,500	16⅝	+ ⅜
Inexco Oil	23,900	12½	— ⅜

Aporox total stock sales 2,620,000
Stock sales year ago 5,426,235

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.19	21.92	22.03	Unch.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	769.72	777.25	764.92	770.81	+2.74
20 Trn	148.52	150.43	147.60	148.83	+0.39
15 Utl	108.06	109.12	107.55	108.22	+0.35
65 Stk	245.16	247.74	243.70	245.55	+1.01

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	93.87	92.27	92.89	+.18
20 Railroads	30.93	30.48	30.72	+.16
55 Utilities	54.02	53.17	53.56	+.15
500 Stocks	85.26	83.82	84.39	+.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 3	247,728	352,031	3,060
Nov. 2	230,591	373,815	3,142
Oct. 30	208,511	386,222	4,281
Oct. 29	214,369	401,079	4,623
Oct. 28	215,113	371,994	4,022

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-34

Am Baker	MontDak Ut
Am Brands	Mt FuelSup
Arch Dan	Okla N Gas
Check Mot	Over Trn wi
Cinn Bell	Peoples Gas
Clorox	Philip Morr
Cont Oil	Pittston Co
Cont Teleph	Proct Gamb
East Gas F	Reyn Ind
Eckrd Jack	Reyn Ind pf
Gen Elec	Safeway Str
Johnson John	Sou N Gas
Laclede Gas	Suburban Co
Ligg Myers	TexOilGas
Lone S Gas	William Bro
LouLd Exp	Wms Bro pf
Melv Shoe	Winn Dix B

NEW LOWS- 3

Allen Lud	Revere Cop
Ginos Inc	

British Gasoline Up

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Gasoline will cost at least one penny a gallon more at nearly all Britain's garages starting today. The extra penny is being levied by the oil companies on the wholesale price paid by garages and filling stations and is to cover their higher costs of production and shipping.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	9¼	Abacus .7st	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
75½	56¼	AbbLab 1.10	81	70	71	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	74	42¼	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
24	12¼	AcmeCley .80	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
49	36	Acme Mkt 2b	20	40	40	39¼	39¼	— ½
10⅞	11⅛	AdmEx 1.24e	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
15⅛	8¼	Ad Mills .20	21	13⅝	13¼	13	13	— ½
62	21	Address 1.40	156	27⅝	27⅝	26	26½	—1⅛
17⅞	14¼	Admiral	25	8½	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¾
45⅞	32⅞	AetnaLif 1.40	121	39½	40	39½	39⅞	+ ½
19	6	Aguirre Co	18	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
39⅝	19	Ailcen Inc	21	35	35¼	34¼	35¼	
48¼	32⅝	Air Prod .20b	325	44½	44⅝	43¼	43¼	—1⅜
20⅞	12½	Air Red .80	85	17⅞	18	17⅝	17¼	— ⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	66	4½	4½	4	4	— ½
33¼	24⅛	Akzona 1a	8	29¼	29¼	29½	29½	— ⅜
18½	14⅜	Ala Gas 1.10	8	15	15¼	15	15	— ¼
27	9½	Alaska Inters	171	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
43⅞	25¼	Alberto C .32	33	37	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅜
12¼	8	Albertsns .36	26	11	11⅛	11	11	
27⅞	19½	AlcanAlu 1.20	194	20¾	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ½
21½	13	AlcoStand .50	52	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
23¼	14½	Alexanders .30r	83	2	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
13½	4½	Alleg Cp 10e	61	9¾	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
39⅝	26	AllegLud 2.40	58	26¾	26¾	25⅞	26⅛	— ¼
40½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	5	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+⅜
22¼	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	101	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	AlleCh 1.20	x153	13	18⅝	17⅞	18	
28	25¼	Alld Maim .40	83	26⅝	27½	26¼	27½	+1
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68	32	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32¼	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40	10	22⅞	23⅛	22	22½	— ⅜
14½	4⅝	AlldSup .15p	30	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
27	12⅞	Allis Chalm	46	14⅛	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
23¼	13	AlphaPC .40e	11	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	98	55	55½	54¾	54¾	
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	33	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Amer Ec 1.20	5	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
46⅝	20	Am Hess .25r	213	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ½
101½	x48	AmeH pf3.50	95	98½	99	98⅝	98	+1⅜
63	34	AAirFltr .80	50	54¼	54⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅞
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	211	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
15⅞	8⅛	AmBake .05e	62	15	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	29½	cABrands 2.10	x812	42⅞	43⅛	42½	43	+1⅜
35¼	19⅝	AmBdcs 1.20	227	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	163	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
26⅝	21½	ACan pf 1.75	12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
14⅝	6½	Am Cem .45p	28	9¼	9¼	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
29⅞	21	A Chain 1.60	18	23½	23½	23½	23½	
26	15½	ACrySug 1.40	8	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
32¼	21	AmCyan 1.25	742	30⅝	31	30¾	30¾	
20½	16¾	Am Distill 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	19½	ADistTel .30e	16	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	11	ADual pf.84a	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32	22	AmElPw 1.70	x452	25	25¼	24¼	25	+ ⅛
21⅝	7¾	Am Exp Ind	43	12½	12½	12	12	— ¼
66	50	AExInd pfA6	z60	58½	58½	57½	58¼	— ¾
24⅞	11	AGenIns .50	718	13½	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
36⅛	22¼	AGnin pf1.80	48	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ½
15⅞	8⅛	Am Hoist .40	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
71⅞	51⅛	A Home 1.60	202	64	64⅞	63¼	64⅛	+1
95½	76⅞	A Home pf 2	2	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅝	AmHosp .24	197	31⅝	31⅞	31	31	—1
16¼	7¾	AmInvest .59	41	9	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅞
45	10½	AmMedicl .12	147	20	20¼	19¼	20	+ ⅛
40	30¼	AMetCix 1.40	106	31½	31½	31	31	
97	85⅞	AMetCix pf 4	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅞	Am Motors	900	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ¼
43	30⅛	ANatGas 2.10	141	40⅛	41⅛	40½	40⅞	
14¾	6	Am Photo .12	54	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
99⅛	37⅛	AResDv .23e	152	54¾	55½	51⅞	51¾	—1⅝
24½	14½	Am Seating 1	x7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¼	+ ½
24⅞	12⅛	Am Ship .60b	11	23¼	23½	22¾	23	
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.90	240	26¼	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	— ¼
49½	27¾	AmSoAir .70	48	44⅞	45½	44⅝	45⅞	+1
27⅞	20¼	Am Std 1	14	31⅞	31⅞	29	29⅝	—2⅞
103	80½	AmStd pf4.75	25	90	90	90	90	—1½
38⅛	12¼	Am Sterll .48	34	21⅞	21½	21	21	— ⅜
13	7¼	AT&T wi	16	20	8	8¼	8	8¼ + ¼
53⅞	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	1098	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	8¼	AmWWks .56	12	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	
18	16	AWWSpf 1.25	z10	16	16	6	6	
61½	13⅞	AW pref 1.25	z610	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ¼
21¼	16⅛	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z20	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
19⅛	7	Am Zinc	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
25½	13	Ameron .60	5	20	20	20	20	
21⅞	8⅜	Ametek .60a	68	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	416	26	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	23½	Amfac .80	5	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
57¼	41	AMP Inc .58	33	53⅝	53½	53	53	— ¼
48½	12½	Ampex Corp	132	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	22	Amstar 1.60	84	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	
36	34	Amstr pf2.65	1	48	48	48	48	— ⅞
9⅞	8	Amstar pf.68	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	24½	Amsted 2.40	4	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
15⅞	9⅝	Amtel .32	21	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32¼	19⅛	Anacond 1.90	226	21¼	21⅝	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
44⅞	21¼	Anch Hock 1	26	25¼	26	25¼	25⅞	— ¼
20¼	13	AncorpNSv 1	2	15¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
40¼	27½	And Clay 1.20	14	35¼	35¼	34½	35	— ¾
13⅝	7¼	ApacheCp .25	18	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
38⅞	20⅛	ApcoOil 1.37t	46	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ¼
28⅛	11⅜	APL Corp	9	19¼	19½	19	19	—1¼
z22½	17⅜	APL pf C1.06	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
21 s	8⅝	APL pf B.50	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅛	ARA Svc 1.06	10	11½	11½	11½	11½	
42½	15½	ArcatanI .1de	19	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
57	31	ArcatanI pf 2	1	32	32	32	32	— ½
36⅛	23	Arch Dan 1	51	36¼	37	36½	36⅞	
23	16⅝	ArizPSvc 1.08	72	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Arlans DS .20	80	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	ArmcoSt 1.60	1548	20⅛	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
29¾	24	Armco pf2.10	44	26¾	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅜
48½	38	Armour 1.60	7	45¼	45¼	45	45	
35⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80	132	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	30⅛	+1⅛
56½	47	ArmCk pf3.75	z500	49	49	49	49	
43	24	ArmRub 1.60	127	30	31	z30	31¼	+1⅛
20¼	13	Aro Corp .90	8	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
25½	17¾	Arvin Ind 1	7	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	140	26⅛	26½	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
54	39	AshOil pf2.40	1	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
14	6¾	Assd Brew	18	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
45¾	26⅞	Assd Dg 1.20	9	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
34½	24⅝	Assd Spg 1.20	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
12	5⅝	AsdTran .05p	5	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
28¼	12⅝	Athlone Ind	24	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
26	19½	AtlCtyEl 1.36	16	20¾	21	20½	20⅝	
90⅝	44¼	AtlRichfld 2	520	59⅛	59⅝	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3	3	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅜
61	38¼	AtlRch pf2.80	58	48	48⅞	48	48¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	Atlas Chem 1	306	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	29⅝	Atlas Corp	53	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
12¼	6	ATO Inc .05a	61	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅞	Aurora Prod	20	8⅛	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ½
13⅛	3½	Automtn Ind	78	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25¼	9	Avco Cp .60e	63	10¾	11¼	10¾	10¾	
53¼	25	Avco pf3.20	20	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
42¼	24⅞	Avery Pd .20	223	30	30⅛	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	Avnet In .20p	91	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
81¼	59⅛	AvonPd 1.10	154	80⅛	81¼	80⅛	81	+ ¼
15	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	15	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	

B

30⅛	12⅞	Babck W .50	29	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
24¼	13½	BakrOilT .65	34	22⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
32½	25¾	Ball GE 1.82	21	26¼	27	26½	26¼	+ ⅛
19¼	5½	BangPnt .15p	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27	15	BangP pf 2	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	
28	18⅛	Bk of Cal 1.34	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1¼
53½	39½	Bank of NY 2	3	41	41	41	41	— ¼
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	32	59¼	59⅞	59	59	
50½	23⅝	BarBOil 2.31t	32	37¼	38¼	z37¼	z38	+ ⅛
56½	29¼	Bard CR .25	24	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41¼	+ ¼
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80	7	11	11	11	11	— ¼
14	6⅝	Bales Mfg	21	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛
17½	10½	Bales Mf pf 1	9	17¼	17¼

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | 1970 High, Low | First. | High | Low | Last. | Ch'ge | Net

...nued from preceding page:

Intercp 1.10 87 34⅝ 35½ 34⅝ 35¼+ ⅜
IntHrlnc 1.80 7 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ 23¼+ ¼
IBM 4.80 228 300 300½ 296¼ 296¼+ ⅛
Int Ch Nucir 45 47¾ 47¾ 46½ 46¾—1¼
IntFlaFr .50b 14 62 62¼ 62 62½+ ½
Int Harv 1.80 80 23½ 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
IntHold 1.43e 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ½
Int Indust 191 12⅝ 13⅛ 12¾ 12¾
Int Ind pf1.70 113 20¼ 20½ 20 20
Int Miner 252 13 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
Int Mng .30e 14 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝ 13½— ⅛
IntNick 1.60a 456 45⅝ 46¼ 45¼ 45⅞+ ¾
Int Pap 1.50 294 32⅝ 33⅞ 32⅝ 33⅝+ ½
Int Pap pf 4 2110 56 56 56 56
Intl Rectif 19 7⅝ 7⅝ 7 7 — ⅜
Int T&T 1.05 298 43½ 43⅝ 43 43 — ⅛
IntT&T pfD 4 210 142½ 142½ 142½ 142½— ¼
IntT&T pfF 4 1 122 122 122 122 —4
IntT&T pfH 4 2 82¼ 82¼ 82¼ 82¼—1¾
IT pfI 4.50 6 81½ 81½ 81 81 — ⅜
IntT&T pfJ 4 130 80½ 80½ 77 77½—3½
IntT&T pfK4 23 73½ 74 73⅛ 74 + ½
IntT pfL 5.50 2150 63 63 62½ 62½—1½
IntTpfN 2.25 278 54⅛ 54¼ 53¾ 53⅞
Int Util 1.40 30 32 32¼ 31¾ 32
Int Util A 4 35¼ 35¼ 35 35
IntUti pfI.32 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼ 28¼— ¾
Interpace 1 5 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
Interpce pf 5 1 81 81 81 81 —½
Int Brand .90 10 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ½
InterSPw 1.24 16 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
IntersStr .60 170 12 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝+ ⅝
Iowa Beef 110 21½ 21½ 20⅝ 21½
IowaEIL 1.30 6 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
IowaIllG 1.38 14 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝ 19½+ ½
IowaPL1 1.60 20 21¼ 21⅝ 21 21 — ⅝
IowaPSv .36 14 19⅛ 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
Ipco Hosp .34 11 27 27 20¼ 20¼— ⅝
ITE Imp .40 282 22½ 22 22 22⅝+ ¼
Itek Corp 128 32½ 32½ 30¼ 30¼—1⅝

J-K

JacksnAtl .24 11 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
JackAtl pf.40 11 6½ 6½ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
Jaeger .30 20 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½ 9½ ½
Jantzen .60b 6 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
JapanFd .06e 335 10⅛ 10¼ 10 10¼+ ⅛
JapFd fn.06e 11 10 10 10 10
JeffnPilot .80 26 25½ 25½ 25¼ 25¼+ ½
JergensA .50 93 22½ 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼
Jewel Co 1.50 8 48⅛ 48½ 47⅝ 48½+ ⅛
Jim Walt .40 116 29¼ 29½ 29¼ 29½+ ½
JimW pf1.60 44 34½ 34¾ 34½ 34½
JohnMan 1.20 50 34¾ 35¼ 34¾ 35¼+ ½
John John .32 11 57⅝ 58¼ 57⅝ 57½+ ¾
Johns Svc .80 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ 26¾
JonLogan .80 4 53¼ 53¼ 53¼ 53¼
JoneLau .34p 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10¼ 10½— ½
JonesSL pf 5 220 48¼ 48½ 47¾ 47¾— ¼
Jorgensn 1.30 2 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½
Joy Mfg 1.40 211 47½ 47½ 47½+ ⅜
Kaiser Al 1 77 30½ 30¾ 30¼ 30¾+ ⅝
Kals Stp14.75 4 68¼ 68¼ 68¼ 68¼+1½
Kalis Cem .80 15 19⅞ 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
KalsC pf2.50 3 43 43 42½ 42¾+ ½
KalsC pf1.37 6 18⅝ 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ¼
KanC PwL1 2 25 29½ 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞+
KC Soulnd 2 2 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ 32¼
KC Sou pf 1 2978 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅜
Kan GE 1.40 12 22⅛ 22⅛ 22½ 22⅝— ⅜
KanPwL 1.26 22 22⅛ 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
Katy Ind 13 9½ 9¾ 9½ 9½
Kauf Brd .20 201 40½ 41 40½ 40⅝+1⅝
KaweCB .20b x14 13½ 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅜
KayserRo .60 2 22¼ 22½ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
Keebler 1.20 18 52 52¾ 52 52⅝+ ¾
Keller Ind .60 4 18 18 18 18 + ¼
Kellogg .60 10 20 20 20 20
Kelsey 1.20 46 26⅛ 27 26 27 +1½
Kendall .60 52 32½ 32 32½ 32½+1
Kennecott 2.60 308 36¾ 37 36⅝ 37 + ⅛
KyFrChk .10 783 15¼ 15¾ 15¼ 15¼+ ¾
Ky Util 1.56 6 24¾ 25 24¾ 25 + ¼
Kerr Mc 1.50 46 104¾ 105¾ 104 105 +1
KerrM pf4.50 22 86¾ 86¾ 84 84 —2
KeyCon 1.20 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
KiddeCo 1.20f 94 21¼ 22 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
Kidd pf A2.20 1 45 45 45 45
KimBlk 1.20 38 31⅝ 31¾ 31½ 31¼— ⅜
KingsDSt .40 95 22 22 22 21⅝ 21⅞
KinneyNS .25 194 27⅞ 28⅛ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
Kinney pf1.25 2 55¾ 55¾ 55¾ 55¾— ⅛
Kirsch Co 11 39½ 39½ 39½ 39½
LM A 1.11e 37 48⅝ 48⅝ 48⅝ 48⅝—1⅜
KnightNi .50e 16 40 40⅛ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ⅛
Koehring 1.20 4 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ 17⅝— ⅛
Koehr pf2.75 1 35 35 35 35 +1½
Kopers 1.60 12 31 31 31½V 46½—
Koppers pf 4 x100 53¼ 53¼ 53 53 — ¼
Koracorp Ind 4 7⅞ 8¼ 7⅞ 8¼+ ⅜
Kraftco 1.70 74 38¼ 38⅝ 38⅛ 38¾+ ½
Kresge SS .44 297 53 53½ 52¾ 52⅞+ ⅜
Kroehler .20p 3 19¼ 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ¼
Kroger 1.30 211 33¼ 34 33¼ 33⅝

L

Lac Gas 1.40 4 22¼ 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝+ ⅜
LamSn Sess 1 4 16½ 16½ 16⅝ 16⅝
Lane Bry .65 x11 16⅝ 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
Lanv Rltz .68 63 36⅞ 37¾ 36⅞ 37¾+1
LatrobSt .15b 27 7¼ 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
Lear Sieg .50 57 12⅝ 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
LearSg pf2.25 9 33 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
Leasco Data 229 13 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ½
LeaSD pf2.50 101 24½ 24½ 23¾ 23¾— ⅜
Leaseway .50b 35 19⅞ 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞+ ½
LeedsNor .50 114 24¾ 25 24½ 24½+ ¼
Leesona .40 5 12¾ 12¾ 12½ 12½— ¼
LehPCem .40 x36 12 12¼ 12 12 + ⅝
Leh Val Ind 32 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4 4 + ⅛
Lehmn 1.70e 45 18⅛ 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 + ¼
LeverFd Cap 25 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝ 9½
LevFinc .75a 26 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
LFC Financl 173 5⅛ 5⅛ 4¾ 5 + ⅛
LFE Corp 9 8⅝ 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
LFE pf.50 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ¼
LibOfd 1.90p 125 35 35½ 35 35⅛+ ⅜
LibOf pf4.75 6 68 68 67 67 —1
Libb McN L 37 5¼ 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
LibbMcNL rt 234 1-16 1-16 1-16 1-16
LibertyCp .20 21 16⅛ 16⅛ 15⅞ 15½— ⅛
Liberty Ln 1e 50 15½ 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝+ ½
LibyLn pf1.25 13 14 14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅜
Lilly MY 2.50 67 43⅞ 44¼ 43⅞ 44¼+ ¼
Lilly ELil 1.40 34 98½ 98⅝ 98¼ 98½+ ⅛
LincNtl 1.80 13 62½ 62½ 62 62 — ¼
Linc Nat pf 3 7 67⅞ 67⅞ 67½ 67½— ½
Ling TV .33p 110 13⅝ 14¼ 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
Ling AA .70f 2 13½ 14 13½ 14 + ⅜
Ling TV pf 5 6 22½ 22½ 21½ 21½— ½
Lionel Corp 33 5⅝ 5½ 5¼ 5⅝+ ¼
Littonind .50f 337 23⅝ 24⅛ 23¼ 23⅝— ¼
Litton ptc pf 7 27 27 24¼ 24¼— ¾
Litton pt B2 20 25⅞ 25 25⅞ 25 + ⅛
Lockheed Air 91 18½ 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛+ ⅝
LoewsThea 1 93 20 20⅛ 29¾ 30
Londntn .220 4 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
LoneStCem 1 189 23 23⅝ 23 23¼+ ½
LoneSt pf4.50 1 98 98 98 98 +1½
LoneSGa 1.24 126 24⅝ 24⅞ 24⅛ 24½— ⅛
LongIsLt 1.34 63 22½ 23 22½ 22½— ¼
Lorel Corp 29 4¼ 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ¼
La Land 1.90 78 61 61⅞ 61 61⅞+1¼
LouisGE 1.56 8 34 34 34 34 — ½
Lou Nash .40 27 65 65⅛ 64⅞ 64⅞+ ⅛
Lowen In .90 63 26 26 25¾ 25¾— ½
Lubrizol .70 31 66¾ 68⅞ 66¾ 67⅝+ ⅜
Lucky St .90b 29 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅛ 33¼+ ⅛
Ludlow 1.08 74 15½ 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
Lukens Stl 1 8 19⅝ 19⅝ 19½ 19½— ¼
Lums Inc 122 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
LVO Corp 61 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ —¼
LykeYng .45p 143 6⅞ 7 6¾ 6¾+ ⅛
LykY pf2.50p 193 17½ 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅛

M

MacAnF .20b 7 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
MacDonld .30 9 6 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
Macke Co .30 10 9 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
Macy RH 1 16 29 29½ 29 29⅛+ ⅜
Mad Fd 1.84e 49 16⅞ 16⅞ 16½ 16½— ⅛
Mad Sq Gar 49 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
MagicChf .60 16 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ¼
Magnavox 1.20 80 30⅝ 31 30⅝ 30⅞— ¼
Mallory 1.80 4 30¾ 31 30¾ 31 + ¼
Manhtn .36b 3 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½— ½
ManHan 2.80 44 65 65½ 65 65 +2
MAPCO .80 8 19⅝ 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
Marathn 1.60 232 32⅞ 33⅛ 32½ 33 + ⅛
Marcor .80 82 24⅝ 25¼ 24½ 24½— ⅜
Marcor pf A2 19 49⅝ 50 49½ 49½+ ½
Maremnt .21f 30 10½ 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼
Mar Mid 1.70 28 33⅝ 34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅜
MarionLb .52 182 42½ 42¾ 42 42 — ⅛
Marlen 1.02e 107 48 48¼ 47½ 48 + ⅜
Marquett Cem 5 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅝ 9¾+ ⅛
Marriott .80f 319 25⅝ 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝— ¼
MarshFd 1.10 x16 23¼ 23¼ 23 23
MartnM 1.10 78 14⅝ 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝— ⅛
MrylCup .40b 1 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
Masco Cp .28 5 41⅝ 41⅝ 41 41 —1
Masonite .72 212 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛ 44¾— ¼
Massey F 1 68 10⅝ 10⅞ 10⅝ 10¾+ ⅛
Mattel .10 265 37⅝ 38½ 37⅝ 37½+ ⅜
MayDStr 1.60 97 24⅛ 24¼ 24⅛ 24⅜+ ½
Mays JW .50 11 16½ 16¾ 16½ 16½
Maytag 1.10 2 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ 29¾— ⅛
MCA Inc .60 37 22½ 22¾ 22½ 22½— ⅛
McCord 1.20b 2 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½— ¼
McCrory 1.20 1 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½+ ¼
McCro pf4.50 x10 47 47 47 47 —1
McDermtt 1b 245 26⅝ 27⅛ 26¼ 26½— ⅜
McDonald Cp 206 42 42⅝ 42 42½+1⅛
McDonnD .40 57 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½
McGrEd 1.40 19 30¼ 30¼ 30¼ 30⅝+ ½
McGHill .40a 50 15⅞ 15¾ 15⅞ 15 + ⅛
McGreg Dom 8 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
McKee 1.12e 6 15¾ 15⅝ 15¾ 15¾
McLouth .40p 34 19 19 18½ 18½— ⅞
McNeil .70 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
Mead Corp 1 31 14⅝ 14½ 14¼ 14¼+ ⅛
Mead pfA2.60 1 37 37 37 37
Mead pfB2.60 1 36¾ 36¾ 36¾ 36¾— ½
MEI Corp 12 6⅛ 6⅝ 6 6⅝
MelvShoe .75 68 37⅛ 38 37½ 37⅞+ ⅜
Memorex Cp 285 82⅛ 84 81 81⅞—1½
MercanS 1.40 3 70¾ 71½ 70¾ 71½+ ¾
Merck 2a 159 90 90 89 89⅛+ ⅛
Meredith 1.30 45 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅝
Mesa Pet .10 13 39⅞ 40⅛ 39⅞ 40 + ⅛
MesabiT .84e 29 9 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
Mesta Mch 2 3 26¼ 26¼ 26 26 — ½
MGM 26 14¾ 15 14½ 14⅞— ⅛
Metromd .50 6 15⅞ 15⅞ 15¾ 15¾— ⅛
MGIC Inv .20 35 58¾ 58¾ 58¼ 58¼— ¾
MichGasUt 1 5 16¾ 16⅞ 16¾ 16⅞+ ⅜
Mich Tube 1 9 12⅞ 13 12⅞ 13 + ½
Microdot .40e 25 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ¼
MidcoSt .40 11 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
MidSoUtil .96 241 23⅝ 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅞+ ¼
Midld R 1.40 11 24⅛ 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
Midwst Oil 3 9 90½ 90½ 90 90 — ½
MileLab 1.20 33 47⅝ 49¼ 47⅝ 49 +1
Mitt Brad .60 24 21⅛ 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
MinnMM 1.75 197 89⅞ 89⅞ 89⅞ 89⅞
MinnPLt 1.20 x68 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
MissnCp 2.40 2370 93⅞ 95 93⅞ 95½+1½
MissRiv .30r 49 9⅞ 10¼ 9⅞ 10¼+ ¼
MP Cem 1.60 5 22⅛ 22½ 22⅛ 22½
MoPubS .80b 8 16½ 16⅝ 16½ 16½
MobilOil 2.40 276 54½ 54⅞ 53⅞ 54
Mohasco 1.10 108 27 27⅝ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
Mohwk Data 185 32⅛ 32¼ 30⅝ 30⅝—3

— 1970 — High, Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Ch'ge | Net

45⅝ 21¼ Molybd 1.94f 88 24⅛ 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅜
50½ 32¾ Molyb pf2.50 1 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ 34¼+ ⅜
25⅛ 14 Monarch 1.20 7 16⅛ 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
25⅞ 7½ Monogm Ind 88 10⅞ 10⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ¼
23 16½ Monon RR 1 23 23 23 23
59⅝ 27 MonroEq .60 9 41⅝ 43⅛ 41⅝ 43⅛+1¼
38 27⅝ Monsan 1.80 201 31⅝ 31¼ 31¼ 31½
49 39¼ Mons pf2.75 6 43⅝ 44⅝ 43⅝ 44¼+ ¾
31⅛ 24⅝ MontDUt 1.70 35 31¼ 32½ 31¼ 31¾+ ¾
22⅛ 24¼ Mont Pw 1.68 127 31½ 31½ 31½ 31½— ⅛
19⅝ 9¼ MONY M .79e 41 9⅝ 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
17½ 6⅝ Moor McCor 11 11 11⅛ 11 11
71 50⅝ MorganJ 2.40 83 63⅛ 63⅝ 63⅝ 63⅝+ ⅜
30 20⅛ Morsehs .20 7 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅞ 25⅞+ ⅛
20⅝ 19¼ Mtg Inv 1.65e 46 20½ 20⅞ 20¼ 20½
40 22¾ Mor-Nor .80 x41 35 35 34½ 34⅞+ ½
49⅝ 31 Motorola .60 51 47⅞ 47⅞ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅜
36 24⅝ MtFuelS 1.80 33 35⅛ 36½ 34⅛ 36¼+ ½
23⅛ 19⅝ MtStaTT 1.36 12 21 21⅛ 20¾ 20¾
19⅛ 9⅞ MSL Ind .40 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 14¼ Munsingwr 1 10 15 15⅝ 14⅞ 15¼+ ½
22⅝ 19⅞ Murphy 1.20 32 22⅝ 22½ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 7¾ Murphy Ind 101 14⅝ 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅜
29⅝ 12⅞ MurphOil .40 67 28¼ 28⅝ 28 28 — ½
17¾ 11⅛ MurryOh .60 1 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼ 15¼+ ¼

N

68¼ 33¼ Nalco Ch .70 211 36⅞ 37¼ 36 36 — ⅛
40⅝ 13 Narco Sci .60 27 18½ 19 18⅝ 19 + ¾
43⅝ 21⅝ NashuaCp .48 25 26½ 27⅛ 26¼ 26¼
24⅝ 9⅞ Nat Airlin .40 88 15 15¼ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
86⅝ 16 NAvIat 1.64e 22 19⅝ 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾+ ¼
55 37¾ Nat Bisc 2.80 30 45 45¼ 45 45¼+ ¼
25⅝ 19½ Nat Gen .45 61 20⅝ 21 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅛
67 35 N Cen pf 1.50 6 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅝ 37⅞+ ¾
63 29¼ NatCashR .72 417 34¼ 36¾ 33⅝ 35⅞— ¾
72 41 Nat Chem .50 5 59½ 59½ 59½ 59½+ ¾
17⅛ 10¼ NatCityL .90 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
18¼ 14 Nat Distil .90 x58 15⅝ 15⅝ 14⅞ 15¼
60¾ 52 NDist pf4.25 210 57 57 57 57 +1½
25⅝ 20⅛ Nat Fuel 1.68 40 22 22 20½ 20½—1⅝
20¼ 9 Nat Gen 1.20 61 16⅞ 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 + ¼
24½ 14 NatGyps 1.05 137 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
9¼e 4⅛ Nat Indust 22 5⅞ 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞— ⅛
13⅝ 9¾ Natind pf1.25 19 11⅛ 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅝
28 16 NatLead 1.70 220 18⅝ 19¼ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
29½ 21½ Nat Presto 1 5 26 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
20 13⅝ NatSvcIn .60 29 19 19⅝ 19 19⅛+ ⅜
40⅝ 26 Nat Stand .75 17 31⅛ 31⅛ 30¾ 31⅛— ⅛
30 19 NatStarch .60 33 24¼ 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ½
44¾ 32½ Nat Steel 2.50 38 37⅝ 38 37⅝ 38 + ½
13⅝ 11 Nat. Tea .80 6 12 12 11⅞ 12
15⅝ 9 NatUnDl .90 13 10¼ 10½ 10⅛ 10½
67⅞ 13⅛ Natomas .25 443 55⅝ 56⅝ 51⅛ 53¼—2⅛
27¼ 10½ Neptune .40 x25 16½ 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ¾
43⅝ 29 Nev Pow 1.16 15 33 33⅛ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ¼
28 13¼ Newberry 1 12 14⅛ 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
23½ 18⅝ NEngET 1.48 287 19⅝ 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
35⅝ 25 NEngTT 2.36 13 31⅞ 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅞+ ⅜
30 24⅛ Newhall .30e 17 26⅛ 27½ 26⅛ 27½+1
37⅛ 21½ Newmnt 1.04 276 25 25 24½ 24½— ⅛
114½ 79⅝ Newmt pf4.50 1 86 86 86 86
25¼ 12⅞ NYHond .45e 29 20½ 21¼ 20½ 21 — ⅛
32¼ 26⅛ NYSEG 2.08 34 27⅝ 27⅞ 27½ 27¼
17⅞ 13⅞ NiagMP 1.10 87 14⅝ 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
56 40 NiagM pfA.25 230 51 51 51 51
53½ 43 NiagM pf3.90 2230 47 47¼ 46½ 47¼+ ¼
49½ 41 NiagM pf3.60 1200 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½— ½
20⅝ 13¼ NiagShr 1.10e 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
85⅝ 49⅝ NorfolkWst 5 32 58⅞ 59⅝ 58⅝ 58⅝— ¼
27⅞ 8½ NorfnCp .50r 5 9⅝ 9½ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
24 12½ Norrisind .80 40 22⅝ 22½ 22 22 — ⅝
22⅞ 14½ NsAmCer 1 19 20½ 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ¼
22 8 11 NAmCoal .60 6 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
54⅝ 18 NorAmPhil 1 23 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅜
23⅝ 15⅛ NoAmRk 1.20 98 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅝ 17¾+ ⅜
62¾ 47⅛ NoArk pf4.75 3 54¼ 54¼ 54¼ 54¼— ¼
20⅝ 13⅝ NoArk pf1.35 9 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
15⅞ 12 Noeast Ut .94 236 12⅝ 12⅞ 12½ 12⅝
17½ 10 NorCanGs .40 20 12⅞ 13¼ 12⅞ 13¼+ ⅜
33⅞ 26⅛ NoIllGas 1.72 12 32¼ 32¼ 32 32 — ¼
30¾ 23½ NorInPS 1.32 37 26⅝ 27 26½ 26½— ¼
52¾ 39¾ NoNGas 2.40 101 44¼ 44⅝ 44⅛ 44¼+ ⅛
17-64 5-32 No NGas rt

1035 11-64 3-16 11-64 11-64+1-64

105½ 98⅝ NoNG pfB.48 2100 98¾ 99 98¾ 99 — ½
79½ 73½ NoNG pfS.50 240 76½ 76½ 76½ 76½— ½
26½ 21⅝ NoStaPw 1.70 171 22⅛ 22¼ 22⅛ 22¼+ ⅛
— ⅛ 3-64 NorStaPw rt 892 1-16 1-16 3-64 3-64
94 81 NoStaPw pf 7 2100 86 86 86 86 + ½
18⅞ 10 Nthgate .25a 44 10⅛ 10¼ 10 10 — ⅛
35¾ 15⅝ Northrop 1 29 18¾ 18¾ 18½ 18¾
36 19½ Northp pf1.45 7 21½ 22½ 21⅝ 22½+ ½
29 14⅝ NwstAirl .45 151 19 19½ 18⅝ 19
36¾ 27 NwlBanc 1.40 2 34¼ 34½ 34¼ 34¼+ ⅛
18⅝ 8⅝ Nwst Ind 203 18 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞— ½
62½ 42⅝ Nwlnd pfA5 5 61⅞ 61⅞ 61½ 61½— ⅛
62½ 44⅛ Nwlnd pfC5 10 62 62½ 61¾ 62⅛+ ½
49⅞ 36⅛ Nwstln pf4.20 40 49½ 49⅞ 49 49
75¼ 57 NwstSTW 2.20 4 58⅝ 58¾ 58¾ 58¾— ¼
33¾ 22⅛ Norton 1.50 9 25¼ 25¼ 25 25 — ¼
46⅞ 28½ NortSim 1.83f 17 41¾ 41¾ 41 41⅝— ½
43¾ 27⅝ NoSim pf1.60 39 40⅞x42½ 40⅞ 42¾+1
18⅝ 8¼ NVF Co 8 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛

O

13⅝ 6⅛ Oak Elect .16 7 7 7 6¾ 7
27⅝ 15 Oakite Pd .80 3 16⅝ 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 13½ Occid Pet 1b 890 20⅞ 20⅞ 20 20¼— ⅜
80 42 OccidPet pf 4 7 62 62 61 61
79½ 43⅝ OccidP pf3.60 16 63 64 61⅝ 61⅝— ⅛
43½ 23⅝ OccidP pf2.16 5 32 32 32 32 — ⅞
20½ 6⅝ OgdenCp .20o 25 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
32½ 18¼ Ogden pf1.87 6 22½ 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
25 19¾ OhioEdis 1.54 61 21⅝ 21⅞ 21½ 21¾
63 56 Oh Ed pf4.44 x150 58 58 58 58 +1
56 47½ Oh Ed pf3.90 x180 50½ 50⅝ 50½ 50⅝+1⅛
24 18 Okla GE 1.16 10 23½ 23⅝ 23½ 23½— ⅛
28 13¼ Newberry 1 12 14⅛ 14⅝ 13⅞ 14
23½ 18⅝ NEngET 1.48 287 19⅝ 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
35⅝ 25 NEngTT 2.36 13 31⅞ 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅞+ ⅜
30 24⅛ Newhall .30e 17 26⅛ 27½ 26⅛ 27½+1
37⅛ 21½ Newmnt 1.04 276 25 25 24½ 24½— ⅛
114½ 79⅝ Newmt pf4.50 1 86 86 86 86
25¼ 12⅞ NYHond .45e 29 20½ 21¼ 20½ 21 — ⅛
32¼ 26⅛ NYSEG 2.08 34 27⅝ 27⅞ 27½ 27¼
17⅞ 13⅞ NiagMP 1.10 87 14⅝ 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
56 40 NiagM pfA.25 230 51 51 51 51
53½ 43 NiagM pf3.90 2230 47 47¼ 46½ 47¼+ ¼
49½ 41 NiagM pf3.60 1200 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½— ½
20⅝ 13¼ NiagShr 1.10e 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
85⅝ 49⅝ NorfolkWst 5 32 58⅞ 59⅝ 58⅝ 58⅝— ¼
27⅞ 8½ NorfnCp .50r 5 9⅝ 9½ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
24 12½ Norrisind .80 40 22⅝ 22½ 22 22 — ⅝
22⅞ 14½ NsAmCer 1 19 20½ 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
22 8 11 NAmCoal .60 6 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
54⅝ 18 NorAmPhil 1 23 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅜
23⅝ 15⅛ NoAmRk 1.20 98 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅝ 17¾+ ⅜
62¾ 47⅛ NoArk pf4.75 3 54¼ 54¼ 54¼ 54¼— ¼
20⅝ 13⅝ NoArk pf1.35 9 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
15⅞ 12 Noeast Ut .94 236 12⅝ 12⅞ 12½ 12⅝
17½ 10 NorCanGs .40 20 12⅞ 13¼ 12⅞ 13¼+ ⅜
33⅞ 26⅛ NoIllGas 1.72 12 32¼ 32¼ 32 32 — ¼
30¾ 23½ NorInPS 1.32 37 26⅝ 27 26½ 26½— ¼
52¾ 39¾ NoNGas 2.40 101 44¼ 44⅝ 44⅛ 44¼+ ⅛
17-64 5-32 No NGas rt

1035 11-64 3-16 11-64 11-64+1-64

105½ 98⅝ NoNG pfB.48 2100 98¾ 99 98¾ 99 — ½
79½ 73½ NoNG pfS.50 240 76½ 76½ 76½ 76½— ½
26½ 21⅝ NoStaPw 1.70 171 22⅛ 22¼ 22⅛ 22¼+ ⅛
— ⅛ 3-64 NorStaPw rt 892 1-16 1-16 3-64 3-64
94 81 NoStaPw pf 7 2100 86 86 86 86 + ½
18⅞ 10 Nthgate .25a 44 10⅛ 10¼ 10 10 — ⅛
35¾ 15⅝ Northrop 1 29 18¾ 18¾ 18½ 18¾
36 19½ Northp pf1.45 7 21½ 22½ 21⅝ 22½+ ½
29 14⅝ NwstAirl .45 151 19 19½ 18⅝ 19
36¾ 27 NwlBanc 1.40 2 34¼ 34½ 34¼ 34¼+ ⅛
18⅝ 8⅝ Nwst Ind 203 18 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞— ½
62½ 42⅝ Nwlnd pfA5 5 61⅞ 61⅞ 61½ 61½— ⅛
62½ 44⅛ Nwlnd pfC5 10 62 62½ 61¾ 62⅛+ ½
49⅞ 36⅛ Nwstln pf4.20 40 49½ 49⅞ 49 49
75¼ 57 NwstSTW 2.20 4 58⅝ 58¾ 58¾ 58¾— ¼
33¾ 22⅛ Norton 1.50 9 25¼ 25¼ 25 25 — ¼
46⅞ 28½ NortSim 1.83f 17 41¾ 41¾ 41 41⅝— ½
43¾ 27⅝ NoSim pf1.60 39 40⅞x42½ 40⅞ 42¾+1
18⅝ 8¼ NVF Co 8 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛

P-Q

34 22½ PacGEl 1.50 133 27⅝ 27¾ 27⅝ 27½+ ⅛
20⅝ 11¼ PacInExp .80 9 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
21½ 20¼ PacLtg 1.60 56 20¼ 21 20¼ 20⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 13¼ Pac Pet .25a 109 27¼ 27½ 26¾ 26¾— ¼
20⅝ 16⅝ PacPwL 1.28 56 17 17 16⅝ 16⅞
27¼ 14 Pac Swt Air 32 18⅝ 18⅞ 18½ 18½
20⅞ 16¾ PacT&T 1.20 11 17⅝ 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
18½ 8½ Pac Tin .60e 1 10 10 10 10
20⅝ 7 PalmBch .25 73 7¼ 7⅝ 7 7¼— ⅛
20⅝ 14⅞ PanASul .80e 18 17¼ 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
14½ 8 PanAm WAir 243 12½ 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝
43¾ 31⅝ Panh EP 1.80 96 40 40 39⅝ 39⅝— ⅜
34½ 22¾ Paprcrft .50b 34 28⅝ 29½ 28⅝ 29 + ⅜
21¾ 10 Pargas .80 x125 13⅝ 14⅝ 13⅝ 14 +1⅛
55½ 30 Pargas pf2.64 x3 39¼ 39½ 39¼ 39½+ ⅜
35⅝ 13 ParkeDav .60 591 24⅝ 25 24 25 +1¼
50¼ 29½ ParkHan 1.50 3 35¾ 36 35¼ 36 + ½
23⅝ 13¾ Park Pen .80 2 19 19 19 19 + ½
34⅞ 5½ Penn Cent 367 7 7¼ 6¾ 7 + ⅛
19⅝ 8 PennDix .15r 32 10⅛ 10⅝ 10 10 — ⅜
16¼ 10½ Penn Fruit 9 15¼ 15½ 15⅛ 15½+ ½
51½ 37⅝ Pennzy .1C 1 276 46½ 46¾ 45½ 45⅝—1
64⅛ 37½ PaCo pf3.47p 5 42¾ 42¾ 42½ 42½
27⅛ 20⅛ PaPwLt 1.60 58 20⅝ 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅜
106 97½ PaPL pf 8.60 x60 101½ 101½ 101½ 101½+1
35½ 17⅞ Pennwt 1.20a 45 21½ 22⅝ 21½ 21⅝+ ⅛
57 35½ Penwlt pf2.50 2 41 41 41 41 + ½
28¼ 17½ Penwlt pf1.25 3 21½ 21½ 21½ 21½— ½
36 15⅝ PennzUn .80 339 32¼ 32½ 31¼ 31½
51½ 23 PenzU pf1.30 27 45⅞ 46½ 45 45 —¼
22½ 17 PeopDrg 1.10 16 19 19 19 19 + ¼
38⅝ 28 PeopGas 2.08 96 38⅝ 38¾ 38½ 38¾+ ⅛
55½ 38 PepsiCo 1 116 47¾ 48 47½ 47½
46⅛ 17⅝ Perkin Elm 77 22¼ 22¼ 21½ 21½— ½
41⅞ 27½ Pet Inc 1.20 6 37¾ 37¾ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 16¾ Pet Inc pf 1 20 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ 21¼+

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6½	AberdnMf .40	5	9	9¼	9	9¼	+½
7¼	3⅝	AberdnP .12t	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
6	2¾	Acme Hamil	8	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	1	3	3	3	3	
12	3	Adams Russ	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	−1⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	4½	AercFlow .30	45	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
15¾	9¾	Aerojet .50a	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
17⅛	6½	Aeronca .10e	18	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Aerosol1 .51t	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
10⅞	5	Aerovox Cp	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
14⅛	9¾	Affil Hosp .40	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13	3½	AIC Photo	10	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
2½	1½	Airlift Intl	71	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
15⅛	8½	Airwick B .25	11	10¼	11	10¼	11	+½
39⅞	20	Alan Wd 1.60	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−1⅛
12	4½	Alaska Airl	19	6⅛	6¼	6	6	−¼
14¾	5⅛	AlbaWald .24	x19	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+½
8¼	3	Alden Ind	5	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
18¾	15	AlisonM 1.16e	11	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+¼
7½	3½	Alli Amer Ind	1	6	6	6	6	+⅛
14⅝	10	Allegh Airl	13	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	−¼
11-32	7-32	Alles Airl rt	242	¼	9-32	⅛	¼	
10½	3½	AllegCorp wt	20	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
27½	9	Allen El .32t	36	14¼	15¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
11½	2½	Allied Art	23	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	−½
10¾	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	5	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
22¼	12⅝	AlrlghtAu .60	16	17½	18	17½	17¾	
6⅞	2⅜	Alpha Indust	10	4⅛	4½	4	4	
9⅞	3¼	Altamill Corp	20	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
16	10	Alter Fds .60	40	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
56	46½	Alcoa pf3.75	z100	49	49	49	49	+1¼
19⅞	6½	AlumSpec .44	5	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3	Amco Indust	38	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−½
16	4	Ameco Inc	3	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
21	11	Am Agronom	20	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	5	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
11⅞	8	AmBlltrH .60	10	9	9¼	9	9	−⅜
9¼	4⅜	A BkStra .36t	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−½
39½	24	AmBdgM .30	10	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+⅜
22	15	ACentM 1.77e	23	19	19	18¾	18¾	−⅛
16¾	12	Am FinA 1.10	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
27½	12½	Am Mot Inns	11	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	28	27⅛	27½	27	27½	+⅜
7⅞	2¾	Am Precision	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
11	6¾	A RllyTr .62e	13	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
9¼	5	AmSat Equip	42	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	−⅜
18⅝	4½	AmTech .05p	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
16⅝	7¾	Ames DS .10r	3	12	12	12	12	
19⅝	10⅝	AmpcoMt .60	7	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	−⅛
30½	10¾	Amrep Corp	65	29¾	29¾	28⅞	28¾	−⅜
7¼	3	AndreaRa .25	8	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	1⅛	vIAndy Gard	8	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	AngCo Laurto	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13	7¾	Ansul Co .28r	5	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
14½	3	Anthony Ind	7	5	5	5	5	
5	2	AO Indust	42	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	3	Apollo Indust	10	3½	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
24¼	3¾	Applied Data	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅜
12¾	4½	Applied Dev	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Aquitain Cda	37	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
23½	10½	Arctic Ent	25	20	20	19½	19½	−½
5⅝	2½	Argus Inc	11	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
21¼	11	ArizColoLd C	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
21	21	ArkLGas 1.30	128	25	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
19⅛	5⅛	Asamera Oil	264	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
12⅝	5	AshldOil Can	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
13⅝	6	ASPRO .25	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
22½	13¾	AssdBaby .60	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
5⅝	3¾	AssdPdSt .20	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41½	21½	AssdProd .40	11	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+⅞
7	2½	Astrex Inc	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2	Atco Chem	5	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
12⅞	8¾	AtlcoMtg .78e	25	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Atlco Mtg wt	16	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
27	14⅞	AtlCLo 1.20a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−¼
22¼	6¾	Atl Richf wt	24	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	
30⅞	16	Atlas M 2.05a	47	19	19½	19	19½	+⅝
2¾	1⅛	AtlasCorp wt	13	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
35¼	15⅛	Augat .05e	2	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅜
31¼	7½	Austral Oil	89	21½	22	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
12½	4¾	Auto Bldg	18	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+⅜
47¾	23½	Auto Data Pr	38	43⅝	43⅝	42½	42½	−½
27½	5¼	Automat Red	29	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
32	25½	Auto Sw .45e	17	27¼	27½	27	27½	
18⅝	3⅝	AVC Cp .25p	2	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6½	2¼	Avco Corp wt	30	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9⅝	6	AVEMCO .05e	17	7	7	6¾	6¾	−¼
4⅞	1½	Avien Inc	15	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
31⅞	25½	Avondl 1.20b	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	+¼

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	12¼	Baker Ind .24	21	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	−⅛
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Bald Sec .16e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	3	Bali Co	1	5	5	5	5	−⅛
14	5⅛	BanIt Oil	57	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
5	1¼	BangPunt wt	13	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	−⅛
9¼	4	Banister Cnt	26	7½	7¼	7	7¼	
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	4	4	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	5	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	
8¼	3½	Barnwell Ind	27	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
19	8⅛	BarryRG .70t	6	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	−½
25⅞	6	BarryWrl .30	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
14	3¾	Bartell Med	15	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
11	4⅞	Barth Sp .33	3	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy	12	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	
7	2⅝	Baruch Fost	13	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
11½	9⅛	Barwick ET	7	9½	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
20¾	16¼	Beco Ind 1	3	19	19	19	19	+½
23⅛	16⅛	Behring Corp	213	17¼	17¾	15⅝	15½	−1½
9⅞	4¼	Bell Electrn	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Belscot Pet	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28¾	5⅛	Benrus Corp	30	7⅝	8	7⅝	7¾	+½
50	8½	BergBrun .24	166	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	−⅛
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	6	19⅛	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	−⅜
10⅛	4½	Bertea Corp	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−¼
16⅞	16¼	Berven Carpt	31	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18¼	+1⅜
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp .91t	7	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent	86	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−¼
27½	14¼	Bickfords	z150	21	21	20¾	20¾	−½
20⅝	16	Big Bear A 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
33⅛	13¾	Binney S .80	31	17½	19	17½	19	+1¼
7⅛	2⅞	Bloomf Bldg	9	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	16	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+½
3½	1⅛	Bluebird wt	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+½
8⅝	6¾	Boll Beranek	12	7⅛	7¾	7	7	−¼
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
7	3⅛	Bowmar Inst	6	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
26⅞	7¾	Bowne Co .16	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	26	15⅝	19⅝	18½	18½	−⅜
18⅞	9	Bradfd Sp .60	15	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
25	14½	BradfCom Sy	10	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	+¼
11	5	BranAirw wt	7	6	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
11⅝	6⅛	BrnfAirA .35f	41	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
15½	11⅝	BrasCanLtd 1	37	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½	−⅛
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	2	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
15¼	5¾	Breeze	5	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
13⅝	5	Bro Dart Ind	13	9	9	9	9	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Brody St .04p	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
18¼	5½	BrksPerk .20	27	8½	9½	8½	9⅜	+⅞
2⅛	1½	Brown Co wt	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
26¾	20¼	BrwnFA .40b	4	23¼	23¼	23⅞	23⅞	−⅝
26⅞	20	BrwnFB .40b	6	22⅛	22½	22½	22½	+⅜
8¼	5½	Bruce Robert	9	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9¼	1½	BTB Corp	35	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
18⅝	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	27	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
19⅝	6⅛	Buell Ind .15r	3	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
12⅝	8	Burgess .20	47	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	−1
46¾	19½	Burns WJ .60	66	27½	28⅜	27	27¼	+1¼
4¾	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
16½	5⅛	Butlr Av .10p	9	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	−½
21⅛	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	50	12½	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
14⅞	6	Byers .33a	16	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	7⅝	Cablecom Gn	172	15¼	15½	14¾	15	−¼
18⅞	11⅛	Caldor .60f	1	17	17	17	17	
24⅝	10½	Calcomp	537	24	3-5⅛	22⅝	23	−1
18⅝	13¼	CalHlth Care	48	16⅛	17⅝	16⅛	16⅞	+1⅛
34⅝	33½	CalPrtCem 2	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅞	Camcoinc .15	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	−⅛
14⅝	5¼	Campbl Chlb	48	6¾	6⅝	6 9-16	6 9-16	
13¼	6⅞	CampbMk .20	3	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	−⅜
6⅝	2⅛	CdnExp GS0	34	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
17	3	Cdn Homestd	91	7	7¼	7	7⅛	
16⅛	8	CdnHydro .28	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
14⅛	5¼	ChadMill .15e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31⅝	8	ChampHo .16	58	30⅛	30½	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
23⅝	5⅞	Chrisflan Oil	40	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	215	4⅜	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
22¾	18¼	Circle K .40	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
10½	7½	ClyGsFla .50	2	8	8	7¾	7¾	−⅜
6¼	3	ClarkCbl .05g	7	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
24½	7½	Clarkson Ind	61	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+½
8⅞	2½	Clarostat	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	40	4	4	3¾	4	
13⅞	6	Clopay .49t	7	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
33⅛	8	CMI Corp	32	9¾	10½	9¾	10¼	+¼
9⅞	2½	Coburn .07p	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10¼	5⅛	Cohen StatHld	4	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
15¼	4⅝	CohuElec .15	13	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19	9½	Cole Drug .25	36	19	19½	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
37	6¾	Cole Natl .44	9	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
22⅝	11	Colecolnd .08	3	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	22	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+½
10⅝	6¼	Colon Snd .30	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25½	13⅞	Colwell .30e	41	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
41	6	Combush Eq	84	16⅝	16⅞	16	16⅛	−¼
33	18¾	Comlnco 1.40	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
9½	4⅛	Coml All .10t	7	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
22⅞	13½	ComlMetl .60	6	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅛
16⅞	5¼	Compdor .06e	13	7	7	6¾	7	+¼
24½	19	ComPSv 1.50	2	22⅞	22¾	22½	22½	+¼
16⅞	7¼	Compoind .26	1	10	10	10	10	
15⅛	6	CompDes .70	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
7⅞	2¾	CompuDyne	11	3⅜	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅛
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	29	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½	
12⅝	3⅞	Comput Inv	7	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	−½
5⅞	2⅛	Comp Mch T	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
28⅞	13½	Computek	23	15½	15¾	15	15	−⅜
75¼	16¼	Comp Sftw	85	30¼	30⅝	29½	29½	−1
14½	5½	Conchemco	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14	3⅞	ConcrdF .10p	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp	21	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14	−⅜
17	4¾	Conductron	36	9½	11½	9¼	11½	+2½
8⅞	4¼	Connelly Con	11	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
14⅞	5⅛	Connrex .30b	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14⅞	3⅞	Conroy Inc	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Fur	5	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
9⅛	6½	ConDenS .05e	17	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
22¼	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	159	11½	11¾	10¾	11¾	+⅛
19⅛	6	Con Refining	13	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	
15⅞	7½	ConsltDes .40	3	12	12	12	12	
3⅜	1½	Cont Mater	23	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
7⅝	5	Contl Tel wt	58	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Cook Elec .30	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¼	4⅞	Cook Ind	14	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
19¾	15	CookPfV 1.40	6	15	15	14¼	14¼	−1⅛
12	5½	CooprJrt .25p	3	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6½	
21⅞	13¾	Corr Blck .66	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅜
11½	3½	Cosmodyne	141	6	6⅜	6	6¼	+⅛
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	8	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
11⅛	7⅞	CramerE .45t	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
14¼	12⅛	Creative Mgt	9	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
35⅞	24	Crecle P 2.60	12	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅛
7¼	4⅛	Crest Foam	2	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3	Crestmont	21	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½	+¼
31⅞	20	Cromptn 1.40	36	32¼	34¼	32¼	34	+2⅛
20⅝	17	CwnCPet .70t	6	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−½
10⅛	4⅛	Crystal Oil	82	8¾	8⅞	8⅛	8½	−⅜
21⅛	8	Cubic Corp	9	14¾	14½	14¼	14¾	+⅛
31⅞	15	Culter A .44	4	22¼	22¼	22	22	−⅛

D

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅞	5½	Dalich .20e	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
70¾	22	Damon Corp	116	33¾	34½	32¾	34½	+⅝
10⅝	5⅞	DamonCr .40	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
20⅛	9	Danielin .18e	13	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	−⅛
3⅞	2¼	Daryl Indus	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
15	3⅝	Dale Cont	6	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
25½	4¾	DataProd Cp	272	7⅝	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
16½	7	Day Min .15g	22	12½	13	12½	12⅞	+½
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	13	6½	6¾	6½	6½	+⅛
29¼	4⅝	DCA Devel	25	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
24⅛	10¼	Dearborn Cp	3	20	20	20	20	+⅛
11½	4½	DeJurA .15r	5	6	6	6	6	+⅛
16½	6	Del Labs	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅞	12⅝	Delta Cp Am	10	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+⅜
64½	12½	Deltona Corp	103	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Delta Fd .16e	6	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	−⅜
24¾	8⅝	DeroRsch Dv	6	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
7¾	3½	DetectoS .06p	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
		Devel Cp Am	118	17⅝	17⅞	16¼	17⅝	
24½	8	Devon Apper	10	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23½	−⅜
20½	10½	DHJ Indust	43	17⅝	18	17⅝	17¾	+⅜
124	48¾	Digital Equip	182	60⅝	61⅝	59	59⅝	−⅞
15¼	8¾	Dillard .40e	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	
6¾	2⅝	Diodes Inc	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	7⅛	Diversey .53	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	35	14¼	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
91⅛	37⅞	Dome Petrol	40	77½	78¼	76⅞	77	−⅝
15½	11¾	Domtar .60a	5	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
21½	9⅝	Dorsey .10	40	13⅛	13½	13	13	+¼
10⅝	3⅝	CPA Inc	24	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½	−⅜
6½	2⅞	DrewNail Cp	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
31	9	Driver H .10r	53	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20½	
34⅝	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	29	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	5	3⅛	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
11¼	6	Dur Test .40r	23	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	41	7½	7½	7	7	−⅜

E

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	4⅜	Eagle Clo .12	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
19½	16¾	Earl Scheib	17	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	
12¾	4	Earth Resrcs	16	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
17½	8⅜	Eason Oil .30	10	13⅛	13¼	13	13	+⅛
19⅝	5¼	EastAirD .54r	2	11	11	11	11¼	
6⅝	4	Eastn Frt W	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Eazor Exp	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
13⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
27¾	11⅛	Ecologic Sci	49	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
20⅝	9⅝	EdmosCp .20	32	19½	19¾	19	19¼	−⅛
19¾	7⅞	EdoCorp .20p	16	9	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
28¼	7⅛	Ehrench Pho	16	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+½
7	4½	Elco Corp	20	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅜
23⅝	15¾	Elcor Chem	31	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	−⅛
19½	14	Elect Hose 1	13	15	15	15	15	
8⅝	3¾	Elect Assist	32	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
11½	3¾	Elect Comp	7	4⅝	4¾	4½

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Dat Gen wt n	120	3¼	3½	3½	-⅛
Dat Hlth Ent	69	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	-⅛
Dat Ind wt	63	2¼	2¼	2	-⅛
Dat Realty .80	5	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
Dat Semicondt	77	23½	24	23½	23½+ ⅜
Dat Spinning	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝- ⅛
Dat Systems	18	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞- ⅛
DBO Ind	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝- ¼
Deedhm .10p	114	6⅝	6¼	6	6½- ⅜
Delsner .20	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛- ¼
Delly Do .20a	6	6	6⅝	6	6⅛+ ⅛
DesMLeLe .07p	16	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾+ ⅛
Eng Nucir	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾-
H Ball .30p	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
Dewldrla Mn	49	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Dew Mex&Ar	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
DewPark Mn	25	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼- ⅛
Dr Pepper 1.80a	42	72⅞	74⅛	72⅞	74⅛+2⅞
DYTimes .60a	83	19	19½	19	19
DiagFrS .07p	10	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛
DMS Indust	11	4½	4½	4½	4½- ⅛
Dorf So Ry	3	12½	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛
Dortek .28t	25	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅛- ⅜
AMltg 1.79e	14	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ½
Dor Am Roy	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼- ⅛
Do Am Sug I	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ⅛
Dor Cdn Oils	56	6 1-16	6¼	6 1-16	6 1-16
Doseat Airlin	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
DlnPS pf4.25	231	54½	54½	54½	54½
Dowat Ind wt	107	8½	8½	8	8 -⅜
Dove Cp .40p	6	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜- ⅜
Duclear Am	42	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
Duclear Data	13	22⅞	23	22¼	22¼- ⅛
Dytronics	43	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼- ⅛

O

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Offshore Co	3	21½	21½	21¼	21¼- ⅛
Ohio Brass 2	4	27½	27½	27½	27½+ ¼
OKC Corp .80	14	20	20⅛	19¾	19¾
Okonite wt	85	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½- ⅛
Old Town	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝- ¼
Olla Ind	14	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
Oklep 12.53e	z450	105	105	104½	105
Ormond Ind	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
OSullivan .50	5	7½	7½	7½	7½- ⅛
OverhdDr .60	2	18½	18½	18½	18½+ ¼
Oxford Elec	11	3¼	3¼	3	3 - ¼
OxfrdElt pf.56	250	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼- ⅜
OxfrdFst 1.07t	5	9½	9½	9⅜	9½- ⅛
Ozark Airline	36	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½+ ⅛

P

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
P&A Indust	20	13⅝	13½	13	13 - ⅛
P&F Indust	16	2⅝	3	2⅞	3 +
Pac Cst Prop	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾-
PGE 6pf 1.50	43	19¼	20	19¼	19¾+ ⅜
PGE pf 1.37	3	16¼	17	16¼	17 + ½
PG rdpfA1.25	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜- ⅛
PG 4.80pf1.20	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ½
PG 4.50pf1.12	2	14	14	14	14 + ¼
PacHold .68b	3	14	14	14	14
Hold pf1.20	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Pac Indus	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Pacl.t pf4.75	z170	55½	56	55½	56 +1
Pac Lt pf4.50	z210	53½	53½	53½	53½- ⅛
PacNWT 1.04	12	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛+ ⅛
PacSLean .30	4	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝- ⅜
PacSwAir wt	4	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅜- ⅛
PalICp A .16p	2	7⅝	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛
Pamlda Inc	39	36½	38⅛	36½	38⅛+1⅝
Paramnt Pkg	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛
Park Ele .47t	11	13¼	13¼	12½	12½- ⅜
Parklan Hos	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝- ⅛
Parkway Dis	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
Parsons RM	4	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
Parvin Dohr	51	29⅝	30¼	28¼	28¾- ⅞
Pat PPap .36	x1	8½	8½	8½	8½
PatoCon .10e	14	8⅝	8½	8½	8½+ ⅛
Peab Gal .47t	132	21⅝	22⅛	21½	22⅛+1
Peel Elder	3	12	12	11¾	11¾- ¼
Penn Eng .60	7	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞- ¼
Penn RR .50	8	11	11	10⅞	10⅞- ⅛
PenoBSh .40e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Penfron El	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Pep Boys .96	1	26	26	26	26 + ⅛
Pepcomln .40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ¼
PEPI 1.20t	13	23	23¼	22½	22½- ⅜
Perini Corp	42	4¼	4⅜	4	4 -⅛
Permaneer	13	8½	8½	8¼	8¼- ¼
Petrle Str .40	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅛
PhilLgDls .91	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞- ⅛
PhillpSc .65p	14	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛
Phoenix Sil	124	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
Pickwick Intl	14	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35⅛+ ⅜
Pier 1 Import	295	36⅝	38½	36¼	38½+2
Pioneer Plas	35	30	30	29½	29½- ½
PionerSy .12t	28	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
PitDesMoin 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ¼
Pittway .60b	13	27	27	26⅝	26⅝- ⅜
Plt WVTr .48	7	5½	5½	5½	5½
PKL Co	12	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Placer D 1.20e	1	32	32	32	32 -1
Plant Ind	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜- ⅛
Plaza Group	19	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜- ½
Ply Gem .36t	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
PneuScal .80	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝- ¼
Pneumo Dyn	57	7⅜	1½	10⅝	11⅛- ¼
Poloron .88t	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+ ¼
Polychr .60t	10	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ¼
Polymer .24t	2750	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾- ⅛
Potter Inst	83	21⅝	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝- 1⅝
Prairie Oil	17	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜- ⅛
Pratt Lamb 1	5	13	13	12⅞	12⅞- ¼
PrattL pf2.25	2	29	29	29	29
Pratt Rd .25	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜- ⅛
PrentHall .68	1908	36	36¼	34	34½-1½
PresRlt B .80	2	10	10	10	10⅛+ ⅛
Preston .14e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
Price Capital	5	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7 + ⅜
Prov Gas .64	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
PrudRes .30p	194	11¾	13¼	9¾	10½-1
PrudFnds .10	24	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛
PubooPet .15	25	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
PuntaGord 1s	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼- ¼
Puritan Fash	1	7	7	6½	6⅝- ½
PutnamSS .34	1	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+ ⅛
Pyle Natl .60	12	22½	22½	21⅝	22
Pyroil Co .24	10	15⅜	16⅛	15¼	15⅞+ ¼

R

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ramer Ind	16	3⅞	4	3⅝	3¾
Ranchers Ex	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼+ ¼
Rand Am wt	40	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
Raith Pack	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞- ½
Ray Resrces	8	6½	6½	6½	6½
RaymPrc .40	1	7½	7½	7½	7½- ⅛
RB Indust	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
Reading Ind	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝- ¼
RealEst1 1.32	6	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞- ⅛
RllyInT 1.22e	7	11¼	1.34V	1⅛	1⅛+
REDM Corp	6	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
Reeves Ind	13	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Reeves Telec	137	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛- ⅜
Remco Ind	56	5	5	5	5 - ⅛
Rem Ar .80e	6	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝+ ½
Rep Mtg 1.80	23	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛- ⅛
RepMtgIn wt	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
ResrchCtl .08	69	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¾-1
Reserve OG	33	8¼	8½	8½	8½- ⅛
ReortsIntl A	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛- ⅛
ReortsIntl B	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛- ⅛
Rest As .07p	34	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½+ ¼
Rex Noreco	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
RH Med Svcs	11	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝- ¼
Ribbit Prods	17	8⅝	9	8½	9 + ⅛
Richford Ind	14	5	5	4⅝	4⅞- ⅛
Richton 1.07t	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼- ⅛
RicoArz Mng	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+ ¼
Riker Maxcn	31	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
Riker Mxn pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
RioAlgom .40	16	15½	15½	14½	14½- ¾
Rift Fin B .34	1	4½	4½	4½	4½+ ⅛
Robintech	9	6	6½	6¼	6⅜+ ⅛
Roblin Ind	19	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+ ¼
Rogers 1.23t	35	14	14⅝	14	14⅝+2⅛
Rollins Intl	35	22	22¼	22	22¼- ¾
Roll Roy .05e	59	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
Ronco Teleprn	88	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10 + ⅛
RooseRac .80	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼+ ¼
RownDrl .28e	23	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24½+ ½
Rowland Pd	1	10	10	10	10 + ¼
Royal Amer	23	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
RoyBusn .10e	5	5	5	5	5 - ⅛
Rupp Indust	40	18⅝	18⅝	17⅞	18 - ⅛
Russo Indust	19	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
Russeks Inc	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
RussellA .06p	3	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝- ⅛
RussellM .42e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
RustCraft .40	1	25½	25½	25½	25½+ ⅛
Ryerson Hay	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

S

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SabinRoy .40	15	19	19	18¼	18¼- ⅜
Safeguard Ind	37	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛- ¼
Salem Corp	62	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝- ⅛
Sambos Rest	35	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼+ ¾
S Carlos .46e	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾- ⅛
DiGg pf.88	5	11	11	11	11
DiGg pf1.84	1	16½	16½	16½	16½
Sanitas .09h	21	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
Sargent Ind	24	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
SavAStop .24	20	11	11	10⅝	10⅝- ⅛
Savin B Mch	44	33⅝	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛-1¼
Savoy Indust	28	7¼	7¼	6¾	6⅞- ¼
Sayre Fisher	11	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
Scam Instru	16	15⅜	15½	15½	15¼- ⅛
SchenutA .40	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ¼
Science Mgt	13	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
Scope Indust	1	8½	8½	8½	8½
Scotfyst .10e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Scurry Rain	18	23⅝	23¾	22¾	22¾- ¼
Sealright Co	12	4½	5⅛	4⅝	5 - ⅛
SbdPlywd .10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝- ⅛
Seabrk Feds	7	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛- ⅛
Sealectro Co	5	4⅝	5	4⅝	5 + ¼
Sears Ind .44	1	11½	11½	11½	11½
SecMtge .82e	47	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14
SelectCom .40	11	12⅞	12⅝	12½	12½- ⅝
Selig Liz .20r	9	5¼	5¼	5	5 - ¼
Semtech Cp	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝- ⅛
Sequoyah Ind	52	4½	4½	4	4 - ¼
Servisco .19p	6	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+ ⅛
Servo Corp	5	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+ ⅛
Servotronic	12	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼+ ⅜
Seton Co .45	5	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ¼
Shaer Sh .36	13	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾- ⅛
Shatick Denn	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
ShelfWal .12r	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
Shelter Rsrcs	50	11½	11½	10⅝	10⅝- ⅝
Sherwod Med	11	36¼	37⅝	35¼	37½+1¼
Siboney Corp	80	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Sierra P Ind	4	9⅝	9⅝	9	9 -¼
Sierracin Cp	2	9	9	9	9 - ¼
Sigmains .50t	7	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝
SimcoStrs .20	14	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛- ⅛
Simplex1 .12p	8	7	7	6⅝	6⅝- ¼
Simplex Wire	18	22⅞	22½	22½	22½- ⅝
SincVenOil 2	y200	27½	27¾	26⅛	26⅛- ¼
SkaggDr .40b	79	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼- ⅛
Sky City Strs	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
Slick Cp .16p	13	11	11	11⅛	11⅛- ⅛
Slick pfA 1.75	73	25½	25½	24	24⅝- ¾
SMD Ind .13p	10	4	4	4¼	4 - ⅛
Solitron .16p	11	14	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞- ⅛
Sonder Brdct	9	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23¾- ¼
SoundesIgn	7	10	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
SC Org pf1.50	z400	24	24	24	24 + ¼
SCE pf 6.96	3	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝+ ⅛
SCE 5.80pf 1.45	3	18	18	17⅞	17⅞ -⅛
SC 5.20pf 1.30	12	20	20¼	19¾	20¼+ ¼
SC 4.32pf 1.08	4	14	14	14	14 + ¼
SC 4.24pf 1.06	2	13	13	13	13 + ⅜
Sou Realty Ut	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝- ⅛
Sou Roy 1.20	8	37¼	38⅛	37¼	38⅛+ ⅝
Sw Pet Ind	16	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½- ⅜
Swn Inv .70	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼+ ¼
Specity Rest	21	10	10⅛	10	10 + ⅛
Spector Ind	5	6	6½	5⅞	6⅛+ ¼
SpeedOP .21t	7	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6⅝- ⅛
Spencer Cos	9	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝- ⅛
SpTd Allian .80	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛- ⅛
StdCoosa 1.30	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Std Dred .56g	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜- ⅛
Std Metals	6	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
StdMot A .75	38	23¼	24	23¼	24 +1
Std Pac Corp	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Std Prod 1.20	1	22	22	22	22 - ¼
Std Shrs .75t	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛- ⅜
StapMach .80	x2	12	12	12	12 + ⅛
Stardust .40e	13	5⅞	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
Star Smkt .60	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛- ⅛
Statham Inst	11	10¼	10¼	10½	10½- ¼
Steelmet Inc	19	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+ ⅛
Steinhal .25b	3	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
Stellar Ind	10	3½	3½	3½	3½- ¼
Steri Electrn	11	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
SterlExt .12p	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
Ster Prec	21	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Stern Met .25	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
Sternco A	26	16⅛	17	16⅛	17 +1
Stop Shop .90	9	21½	21½	21½	21½
STP Cp .60	26	42	42	41¾	41¾- ⅛
Stratton Grp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
Struthr Wells	7	5	5	5	5+ ⅛
Suave Shoe	16	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½- ⅛
Summit Org	18	4⅛	4¼	4	4½+ ¼
Sun Elec .40	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝- ¼
Sunair Electr	5	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½
Supercrt .06g	1	3½	3½	3½	3½- ⅛
Sup Surg Mf	30	11	11⅛	11	11⅛- ⅛
Superscope	29	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½+ ⅛
Supronics Cp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
SusqHam .14e	14	9¼	9¼	9	9
SutroM 1.36e	4	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16 - ⅛
Synalloy .36t	14	7⅞	7½	7½	7½- ⅛
Syntex .40b	x231	35⅝	35⅞	34¾	35⅛+ ¼
Systems Eng	192	17¾	17⅞	16¾	16¾- ⅞

T

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tamar Elect	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
TashrBk .88b	5	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾+ ⅜
Tech Aerofm	3	9⅛	9⅛	9	9 - ⅛
Tech Sym Cp	11	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼
Technic Oper	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛- ⅜
Technic Tape	19	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
Technico .20p	128	11⅝	13	11½	13 +1⅜
Technitrol	12	4	4	3⅞	3⅞- ⅛
Telepromt	69	77½	77½	75½	76 - ⅝
Tenna Corp	70	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9½
Tenneco wt	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛- ⅛
Tenney Eng	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼- ⅛
Teradyne Inc	14	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
Ter Hud .42t	9	5	5	5	5 - ⅛
Tesoro Pet	76	28	28	26⅝	27 - ½
Texstar	18	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Textron wt	11	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
Texas Co Inc	9	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
ThorMkt .60r	8	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
Tokheim .60	8	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞- ⅛
Tonka Cp .40	15	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜+ ⅜
Tool Resrch	42	18¾	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
Total Pet NA	11 6 13-16	6 15-16	6 13-16	6 15-16	+ ⅛
TotelP pf wi	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
TownCtry .20	20	7½	7⅝	7	7 -⅜
Trans Caribb	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
TransLux .60	14	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝- ⅛
Transsir .02g	7	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅜
Transcerm	52	5¼	5¼	4	4⅛- ⅞
TWA wt	34	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞+ ⅜
Tri State Mot	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½- ⅛
TriangP .15g	1	19½	19½	19½	19½
Tubos Mex	5 2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	
Tyco Labs	42	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	10 - ⅜

U

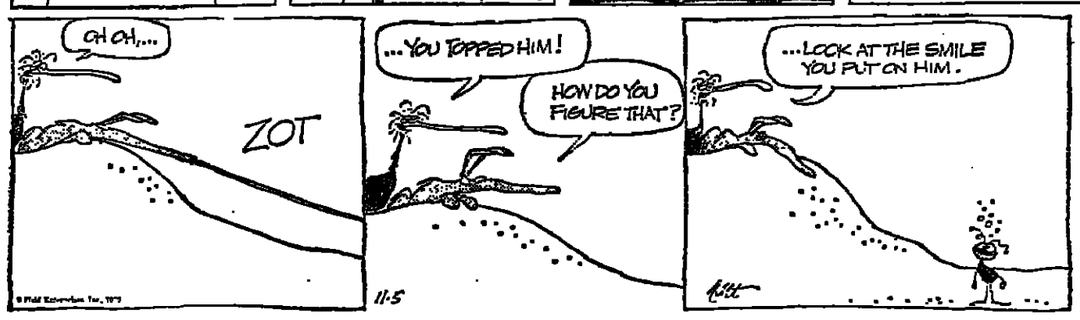
Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Udico Corp	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
UIP Corp	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Unexcelled	8	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Un Fini .47t	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛- ⅛
U GasCan .58	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼- ¼
Un StOrn .40e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛- ⅜
Unam T 1.0el	6	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
Unam Tr wt.	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛- ¼
UnAircPd .50	5	9	9	8¾	8¾- ¼
Unit Asb .07e	33	3¼ 3 7-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	+1-16
Unit Bd Carr	6	5	5	5	5 - ⅛
UnBrands wt	154	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
UnDotSrt .42	7	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞+ ⅜
Unit Foods	207	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
Un Natl Corp	25	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛
Un Nat pf.70	x429	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝- ⅛
UnPDye .40e	63	19½	20	19¼	19¼
Un Rolin .15	64	17	17⅛	17	17 - ⅛
USCerm .05e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞- ⅛
US Filter	12	19½	19⅞	19½	19½+ ¼
USHome Dev	59	33¼	33⅜	33	33 - ⅛
US Nat Rsrs	90	23	23	22⅛	22⅛- ⅜
USRadm .20t	3	5½	5½	5¼	5½+ ¼
US Ritlin 1.40	23	17	17½	17	17½
USReducin	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
US Smelt wt	7	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
Unitrode Cp	13	5½	5½	5⅛	5½+ ⅜
Univ Cigar	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
Un Cont .16t	13	5	5	4¾	4¾- ⅛
UnivMar .30p	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼+ ⅛
UrbSids wt	13	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½+ ⅛
URS Systems	50	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅛
UtahIdSu .80	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+ ⅛

V

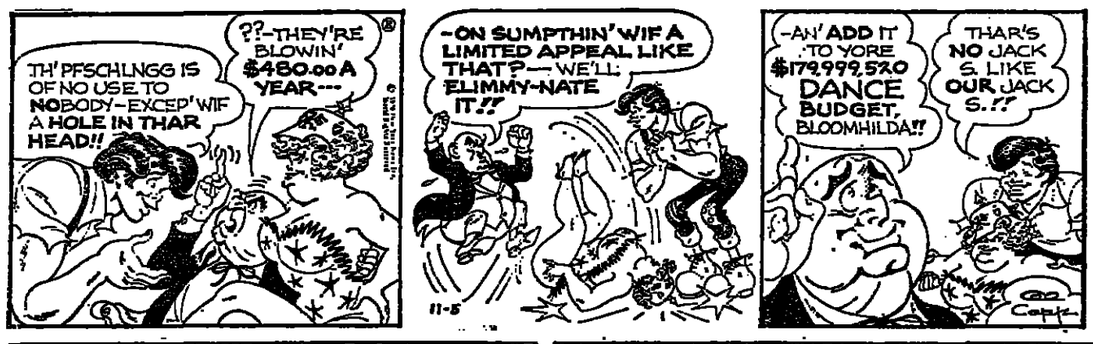
Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	1970 High	1970 Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Valles Stk H	20	19	19	19	19 + ¼
Valmet Ind	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
Valspar .30e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜- ⅛
Vanguard Int	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝- ¼
Varo Inc	4	5¼	5¼	5½	5½- ¼
Veeco Instru	9	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞- ½
Venlectn .10e	13	20	20	19⅝	19⅝- ¼
Ventritron	51	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝- ⅜
Vesely Co	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Vetco Offshre	80	27	27⅝	26½	27⅛+ ⅛
Viewlex	235	9¾	10⅜	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
Vikoa Inc	58	9	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞- ⅛
Vintage Ent	33	8	8¼	8	8¼+ ⅜
VLN Corp .20	57	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾+ ¼
VLN Cp pf 3	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼+1

PEANUTS

B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

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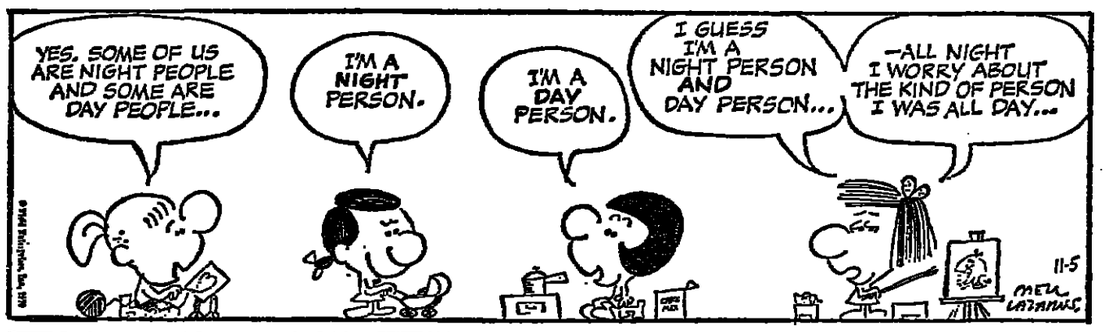
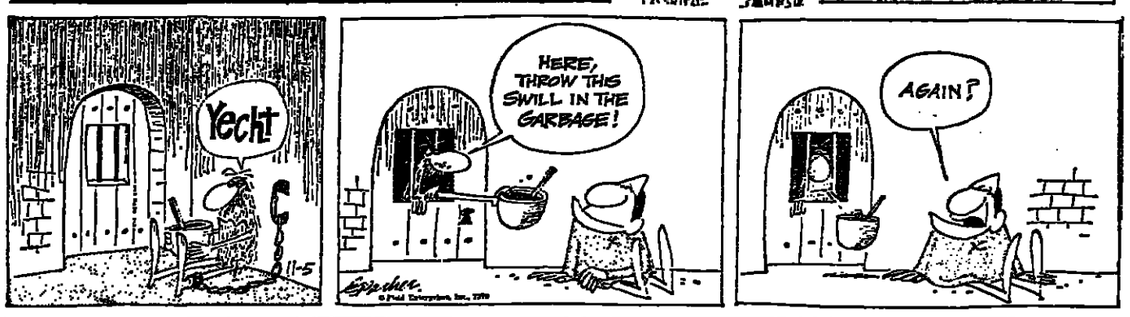


BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds, that was passed round to South. South doubled, showing the spades on the next round when North responded two hearts.

As South's sequence showed five spades and a strong hand, it was not unreasonable for North to bid three spades, judging that all his high cards would be valuable and that he could contribute one or two ruffing tricks in diamonds.

Against four spades, West led the diamond king and South won with the ace. There was no way to escape the loss of a club trick and a trump trick, and barring a minor miracle there was a sure heart loser. The problem was to avoid the loss of a diamond trick.

Ruffing two diamonds in the dummy was of course a hopeless proposition, for there would then be a second trump loser against any distribution. The only chance was to draw trumps and establish dummy's hearts for the discard of one or two diamonds.

So the declarers led a low trump at the second trick toward the dummy. If West ducked, the jack won in dummy and the play remained difficult for both sides. South could come out on top if he next led a club from dummy, but the variations were tricky.

West, however, saw that there were prospects of scoring two trump tricks if dummy could be forced to ruff diamonds. So he put up the spade king and played a diamond—reversing the usual order of things. On most deals the declarer wants to ruff in dummy and the defenders wish to avoid such ruffs.

Once South had been forced to ruff in dummy at the third trick he had no way out. Another diamond lead from the defense at the earliest opportunity sealed his fate.

NORTH
♠ QJ7
♡ A10984
◇ 6
♣ 10973

WEST
♠ K103
♡ 52
◇ KQJ742
♣ 82

EAST
♠ 98
♡ QJ3
◇ 1085
♣ AJ654

SOUTH
♠ A6542
♡ K76
◇ A93
♣ KQ

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2 ◇	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	W	N	S		T	I	G	H	T		S	W	A	B
S	H	U	T		A	R	N	E	E		L	I	M	E
S	O	M	E	R	S	A	U	L	T		E	N	I	D
T	A	B	L	E	T			P	E	N	A	T	E	S
			L	A	Y	O	N		S	I	Z	E		
O	F	F	A	L		N	E	T		G	Y	R	O	S
A	L	A	R		B	E	W	I	T	H		T	A	M
T	A	L		B	A	B	Y	S	I	T		I	K	E
E	R	L		I	C	I	E	S	T		A	M	I	A
R	E	S	A	T		T	A	U		S	N	E	E	R
		A	H	E	M		R	E	M	I	T			
E	X	P	O	S	E	S			A	N	I	M	A	E
A	R	A	R		S	P	R	I	N	G	B	A	C	K
C	A	R	S		S	C	O	N	E		E	R	L	E
H	Y	T	E		Y	A	W	N	S		S	E	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE

"BOY, THAT'S A RELIEF! I THOUGHT MR. WILSON WAS GONNA CALL THE POLICE....BUT HE'S ONLY GONNA GET A LAWYER!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIBUL

HORIC

SHAPIR

MISTUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○○○○○ IN THE ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POKED VISTA UNLIKE SCENIC

Answer: *What he thought the restaurant beans—CLOSED*

BOOKS

CRISIS IN THE CLASSROOM

The Remaking of American Education

By Charles E. Silberman. Random House. 552 pp. $

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE news of Charles E. Silberman's "Crisis in the Classroom" is out, of course, and already getting stale around the edges. (In case you missed it: Mr. Silberman has sailed up the shallow creek of American education, surveyed the landscape, and pronounced it joyless, mindless, barren. The natives, he says, are pinched and crabbed and stand before their children mumbling empty incantations; the children stare back silently, hollow-eyed, and pick their scabs. What with the big guns Silberman has on board—the Carnegie Foundation, which commissioned his exploration; his team of able researchers; his own formidable reputation as Fortune editor and reporter, teacher and surveyor of the "Crisis in Black and White"—there is now some hope that the natives will stop what they're doing and pay attention.) But there still remains the question of what it's like to read Mr. Silberman's report, for though it's news, it's also a book, and it's a book that absolutely must be read by everyone who can read and even some who can't.

It's a long read and a somewhat tedious one. The author is addressing professionals as well as laymen, so he is never satisfied to touch a point lightly for effect; instead he overwhelms it with example after example and point of view after point of view, to drive it home as objective truth. And since he speaks the language of objectivity (or "foundationese," as someone has dubbed it), which is fatally attracted to the rhythm-upsetting quote and to phrases like "What is crucial . . ." and "In general, however . . ." one's mind begins to pant for poetry, a little foreshortening in the loaf.

It is profoundly worthwhile reading nonetheless, in part just because of its dryness. The shelves have been crammed these past few years with passionate and poetic books on our educational wasteland—by the Paul Goodmans, the George Dennisons, the Jonathan Kozols, the John Holts, the Herbert Kohls, the James Herndons and all the others (many of whom Silberman chides for their romanticism or for their "aristocratic insouciance," a phrase that he borrows from David Riesman). These have been partisan books, frequently radical. And we have not been moved. "Crisis in the Classroom" seems almost like a General Motors annual report condemning automotive travel. One pot calling its belly black. One is almost grateful for its dull objectivity.

And also for Mr. Silberman's inexhaustible comprehensiveness. Is there anything more mind-numbing really tha subject of American edu with its elementary school ing levels, its curriculum yses, its teacher-certifi credentials, its audiovisua and its endless, cataleptic tempts to define itself and stitutions? No, nothing. Y it all is. And suddenly mind is awake, because man has put it all in pe tive and condemned it fo it is—meaninglessness, lessness. Information w knowledge. Order withou terns. Discipline without Education without a conc who is to be educated: without hearts. Hearts w souls. Souls without World without ends.

Finally, there is a recom dation in the book tha news stories have not dis It inheres, naturally enou the study's practical ad that elementary schools formalized in the new E manner, that teachers be cated to informalize them high schools drop their sion with rules and order equipment and take up th dent's intellect, that the s come out of his crypt and the teacher, and that teacher emerge from behi lectern and meet the sh Yet it is a recommend that lies beyond formal cation.

Again and again, on every page of his study, Silberman begs educators deed all of us—to define purpose of education. (So the people he interviewed thunderstruck by the ide it's not so obvious as it seem.) Yet the liberal-m reader will search in val the single passage cont Silberman's own definitio

Obviously, it can be tra the warp and woof of his in so many imprecise the ideal of education be to liberate the growing so that she or he can the knowledge (not in tion) that history has pr the teacher. Jean Piage vides Silberman with his of the growing child. Wh favors informal classroom is by no means declari death of knowledge.

But further questions How does Silberman the purpose of the socie educates the child? Sim educate? For what? Th swer is finally blank, an fears that the void w filled by ideologists of shape and size. On thes tions, one wishes he had ped the foundationese spoken in clear. Otherwi book is a revelation.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The Ne Times.

CROSSWORD

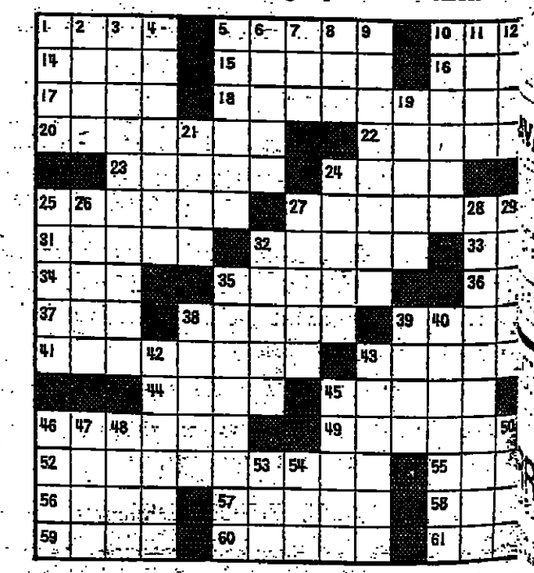
By Will

ACROSS

1 Derrick part
5 Mild expletive
10 Mesozoic et al.
14 Stravinsky
15 Con —— (tenderly)
16 Honduran port
17 Isinglass
18 ID on stationery
20 Desk item of yore
22 Purse item
23 —— ease
24 Girl's name
25 Collins Ave. features
27 Supports
31 —— nous
32 Disillusions
33 Mother's command
34 Site of Sugar Loaf
35 Husbands
36 Touchy subject for Benny
37 Cathedral: Ger.
38 British auto parts
39 Woman thief, in Rome
41 Shows contempt for
43 Summoned
44 Branch of medicine: Abbr.
45 Sans ——
46 Musical direction
49 Rhythm
52 Comedian's forte
55 Brand
56 Restless desire
57 Kind of sale
58 First-name in baseball lore
59 Sounds of discovery
60 Transfers
61 Anglo-Saxon slave

DOWN

1 Opera role
2 Once more, Western style
3 Saying popularized on TV
4 Vessel
5 Giant slain by Athena
6 Fish
7 Peppery
8 Craft
9 Early in the A.M.
10 Of a group
11 Emit vapor
12 Jai ——
13 Marquis de
19 Becomes a
21 French pro
24 Adjusts
25 Flocks
26 Shish keba ingredient
27 Desire wrongfully
28 Marquee n
29 Tidal flood
30 Stand in good ——
32 Isaac's mo
35 Blood-pres word
38 Nonsense
39 Honor
40 Gluck ope
42 Time peric
43 Moves on momentun
45 Location
46 Capital of Western S
47 Famous Y
48 Early Sout American
50 Son of Ad
51 Gaelic
53 Chill
54 Reference Abbr.



هكذا من الأصل

Reserve Clause in Contract

urt Flood Signs With Washington

INGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI). lder Curt Flood, who out of baseball last season g legal suit against the clause, has signed to play s Washington Senators, obert Short announced to-

said Flood, the former St. rdinal star, signed his new- last night at a meeting York. Commissioner Bowie pproved the signing. The was the standard one y players, with the reserve inding Flood to the Senat- ided, but it was stipulated ither side would be pre- in future legal action on suit.

oney figure was given, but s expected to be paid in f $100,000 a year, becoming d player on the last-place s to command a six-figure The others are Denny Me- d home run-hitting out- irst baseman Frank

signing, Flood left for agen, Denmark, where he iness interests. Short said lans to return to the States next week and then tely report to St. Peters- a., where the Senators have in the Florida Winter ional League.

orida, the 32-year-old out- who has a lifetime batting of 293, will work out on getting in shape for next

said Flood was confident 's layoff would not create m.

oted the new Senator as 'Maybe being away a year e me a lot of good. I'll and ready for action. Part angup was mental fatigue. see any problem in getting again."

Manager Ted Williams complained publicly that Short traded away too much for McLain—third baseman Aurelio Rodriguez, shortstop Ed Brinkman and pitchers Joe Coleman and Jim Hannan. He was more agreeable with the Flood acquisition, Short reported.

In 1969, his last year with the Cardinals, Flood batted .265. He carries a lifetime batting mark of .293 in his major league career which started in Cincinnati in 1956.

He quoted Williams as commenting, "I am delighted to have a player of Flood's stature. He is going to be a great asset. The fact he is going to Florida to get in shape is proof he's eager and ready to go."

Deal Completed

Earlier yesterday, the last technical obstacle in the way of the acquisition of Flood by the Senators was cleared when Kuhn approved a straight-player deal with the Philadelphia Phillies. The Senators said no cash was involved.

For Flood, the Senators traded outfielder Greg Goossen, 25, first baseman Gene Martin, 23, and right-handed pitcher Jeff Terpko, 20. Goossen and Terpko immediately were assigned to the Phillies' top farm club at Eugene, Ore., in the Pacific Coast League. Martin will stay on the major-league roster.

Terpko goes to the Phillies on a conditional basis. The National League club has 30 days after the opening of the 1971 season to make a determination. Should the Phillies decide against keeping the young righthander, he then would be returned to the Senators and Philadelphia would have the right to negotiate for another player.

Flood was traded to the Phillies by the St. Louis Cardinals on Oct. 7, 1969, along with Tim McCarver, Byron Browne and Joe Hoerner for Richie Allen, Cookie Rojas and Jerry Johnson. But Flood refused to report to the Phillies and filed his antitrust suit which he lost, and then appealed.

Gibson Is Cy Young Recipient

2d Time Pitcher Wins the Award

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP).—Bob Gibson, the hard throwing St. Louis Cardinals righthander thought to have lost his effectiveness after a slow start this past season, was named the Cy Young Award winner yesterday as the National League's top pitcher.

Gibson, who finished with a 23-7 record after a 2-3 beginning, joined Sandy Koufax and Denny McLain as the only pitchers to win the award more than once since its inception in 1956.

Getting 23 of the 24 first-place votes and the other for second place, Gibson won in a landslide over San Francisco's Gaylord Perry, who got the other top vote of the 24-man committee of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Gibson totaled 118 points to Perry's 51 and 16 for third-place finisher Ferguson Jenkins of the Chicago Cubs. Gibson was the only man named on all 24 ballots submitted by two writers from each NL city.

Ten pitchers drew votes, and Pittsburgh's Dave Giusti earned a rare honor for a reliever by getting eight points, to tie Cincinnati's Jim Merritt for fourth place.

Last year's winner, New York's Tom Seaver, drew only four points to trail Cincinnati's Gary Nolan by a point. Only other vote getters were Cincinnati reliever Wayne Granger (three points), Montreal rookie Carl Morton (two) and Pittsburgh's Luke Walker (one).

Because of the tie for the 1969 American League award between McLain and Baltimore's Mike Cuellar, a new voting system was instituted this year. Each voter selected three men on one ballot. First place counted five points, second three points and third one point. The 1970 American League winner will be named later this week.

Gibson, who will be 35 Monday, won 20 games for the third straight season, despite talk that he had lost speed on his blazing fast ball when he managed only two victories in the first six weeks of the season. But he then won ten consecutive games, lost two and followed with seven more victories in a row.

Winning 20 games for the fifth time in his 11-year major league career with the Cardinals, Gibson started 34 games, completed 23, had three shutouts, worked 294 innings, yielded 262 hits, 111 runs, walked 88 and struck out 274, nine short of Seaver's league-leading total. Gibson's earned run average was 3.12, with the Cardinals, who finished fourth in the National League East with a 76-86 mark.

Gibson didn't lead the league in any department and managed only to tie Perry for most victories. Perry was 23-13 with 23 complete games, five shutouts, 229 innings, 214 strikeouts and a 3.20 ERA.

Gibson, a World Series hero in 1964 and 1967 and also one of the best fielding and hitting pitchers in the majors, won the Cy Young Award with a 22-9 record in 1968 when he also was named the league's Most Valuable Player.

Koufax is the only pitcher to win the award three times—in 1963, 1965 and 1966. McLain won it in 1968 and shared it last year with Cuellar.

Associated Press.

YOUNG ARM—Bob Gibson, who will be 35 next week, shows the form that gave him a 23-7 won-lost record this year and his second Cy Young Award.

Controlled by Quiet Coach

Vikings Have Super Cast

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—An attitude promoted by a reflective coach, a statistic and a lot of good football players—those are the elements behind the continued success of the Minnesota Vikings, who seem headed for the Super Bowl again.

Harry Peter (Bud) Grant, 43 years old, is the coach. He has been described as uninvolved, glacial, the perfect model for the next bust at Mount Rushmore. He stands unsmiling and silent on the sidelines, as his team romps to victory.

Grant is not entirely disassociated. His style has purpose—to control and minimize the considerable emotion that football generates. Uncontrolled emotion brings on errors and defeats. When asked about the status of his division race, Grant says: "We play the games one at a time and when the season's over we'll add them all up and see how everybody stands."

Although unlike the ebullient Hank Stram of the Kansas City Chiefs, Grant has a similar philosophy—no peaks and valleys for his team but instead the low-key consistency of true professionals.

Add opportunism to make big plays. The Vikings have made a lot this season. Their defense and special kick teams have scored seven of the club's 19 touchdowns.

Cuozzo Executes

With Joe Kapp gone, Grant now has his Bart Starr in Gary Cuozzo, the subaltern quarterback who executes coaching desires like Starr did for Vince Lombardi.

Lombardi coached his players through fear. Not so Grant. Jim Finks, the Minnesota general manager who imported Grant from Winnipeg of the Canadian League four seasons ago, says, "Bud has a way with players. He appeals to their reason. And he knows how to win."

One way to win is by minimizing the mistakes. Since they began winning two years ago, the Vikings have always had a favorable margin in turnovers—the fumbles and interceptions which in pro football distinguish winners from losers.

Right now the Vikings have a plus total of 11 when one adds up interceptions they have made and opponent fumbles recovered against their own intercepted passes and lost fumbles.

Intangibles behind the statistic are concentration, good practice habits, contented players and team unity—all qualities that can be instilled by a coach.

There is no question about the talent. Finks, a former pro quarterback dating to 1949, says the defensive line is the best he has ever seen. Grant says, "Those fellows exert pressure on an opponent. They force mistakes. That's one of our goals, to apply pressure on defense."

Less publicized but equally appreciated is an offensive line containing two free agents and a 20th-round draft choice.

Grant believes the talent in pro-football is generally spread equally. He said before the season began, "We must play to the utmost of our ability and concentration to win again. We're not going to blow anybody off the track. No team can dominate the game now."

If any team is dominant now, it is the Vikings.

Conflict of Reports

MILTON, Mass., Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Boston Patriots said yesterday they had given coach Clive Rush a leave of absence for "health reasons," and named his top assistant, 40-year-old John Mazur, as interim coach.

But Rush said he had resigned and asserted, "I'll never coach this football team again."

The sudden turn of events left Mazur, an offensive specialist, with the task of lifting the team out of a six-game losing streak, while Rush's decision to quit could cost him as much as the $40,000 salary remaining in the final half of his three-year contract.

Bill Sullivan, the club president, said he had offered Rush, 39, the leave of absence following a doctor's assessment that further coaching could jeopardize the coach's health.

Rush, who did not attend the news conference at the American Conference East team's Curry College training site, replied later:

"I resigned totally as of midnight last night. The club announcement is incorrect.

"I'll never coach this football team again. If you want to know why I resigned, you'll have to ask Dan Marr."

Rush apparently attributed his problems to Marr, one of the club owners.

Rush's physician, Dr. William Baker, said:

"My concern must be with the health of my patient. After spending a great deal of time with him and after examining the results of tests, I have recommended he be granted a leave of absence, effective immediately, because I believe that a continuation of his employment at this time would jeopardize his health unnecessarily."

Happy Colt Owner

MIAMI, Nov. 4 (AP).—Don Shula's young Miami Dolphins were crushed by his old Baltimore team Sunday and the Colts' owner said he figured Shula's team "would be better coached."

Shula, 40, coached at Baltimore before resigning in January to become head coach, vice-president and part owner of the Dolphins.

The job switch made Colt owner Carroll Rosenbloom mad. He claimed tampering by Miami owner Joe Robbie and NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle agreed, taking the Dolphins' No. 1 draft pick of next year and handing it to Baltimore.

Rosenbloom obviously enjoyed seeing Shula get clobbered, 35-0, as the Colts took a two-game lead in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

"Former coach George Wilson and personnel director Joe Thomas put together a terrific team," said Rosenbloom, who winters in the Miami area. "I couldn't believe my eyes. I thought they would be better coached."

Shula would not reply to his former boss. He has fended off creating any special rivalry between himself and the Colt organization. "I've never answered him and I'm not going to start now," Shula said. "It's too far along now."

Lemm to Leave

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Houston Oiler head coach Wally Lemm has said, "When the game starts eating your guts out, it's time to quit."

Lemm informed his players Sunday after the Oilers' 44-0 loss to St. Louis he was quitting at the end of this season because of worries about his health. He said the decision was made last August in a letter to K. S. (Bud) Adams, owner of the team.

"The emotion and tension was catching up with me," he told newsmen at the Oilers' weekly luncheon.

"My stomach was upset 90 percent of the time and I had to take pills to sleep. I found there was not a great deal of enjoyment in coaching. I knew football was not going to change for me. I was going to have to change for football."

Oiler officials said a new head coach would be chosen from the three present assistant coaches, Walt Schlinkman, Fran Polsfoot and F. A. Dry, at the close of the season. Lemm said he had recommended one of the assistants but declined to name him.

A source close to the Oilers said it would be Schlinkman, a star back at Texas Tech, who played for the Green Bay Packers 1946-50. He has been with the Oilers since their inception in 1960.

Meggyesy Tells of Drugs In NFL, College Payoffs

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP).—Dave Meggyesy, former linebacker for the St. Louis Cardinals who quit pro football because he claims it is "dehumanizing," charged in this week's Look magazine "a lot of NFL trainers do more dealing in drugs than the average junkie."

In a scathing denouncement of the sport as "our version of bread and circuses," Meggyesy also reveals the under-the-table payoffs and abuse of injured players he said he saw first hand as a collegian at Syracuse University.

Meggyesy says in the Look article, excerpted from his forthcoming book, "Out of Their League," that "the violent and brutal player that television viewers marvel over on Saturdays and Sundays is often a synthetic product.

"When I got to the National Football League, I saw players fed, at an astonishing rate, not only steroids, but also amphetamines and barbiturates.

"...Steroids are now thought to cause . . . blunting of sex drives and damage to the liver. There is even talk among some physicians that they are a causal agent for cancer of the prostate. But they are widely used.

"...There are pro teams that dispense amphetamines and barbiturates like penny candy."

Asked to comment on that phase of Meggyesy's article, Don Weiss, public relations director for the National Football League, said: "We have no interest whatsoever in promoting the sale of Meggyesy's book."

Meggyesy writes that his disillusionment with college football came early in his career at Syracuse when "one of the big shocks of my freshman year was finding out that a lot of the guys were getting paid under the table."

Meggyesy claims it was "common knowledge" that most of the guys who played regularly were getting anywhere from $25 to $50 after each game and said arrangements were made for him to pick up $30 a week in a brown manila envelope.

"When a player is injured," Meggyesy charged, "he is sent to the team physician, who is usually more concerned with getting the athletes back into action than anything else. This reversal of priorities leads to unbelievable abuses."

Ben Schwartzwalde, Syracuse's head football coach, and chancellor John Corbally jr. of Syracuse University, refused comment on the article.

Meggyesy, who writes that he turned down a $35,000 contract to play for the Cardinals this season, said injuries made him aware of the brutality of the game but admits he enjoyed the praise.

But he adds:

". . . Now, after playing for 14 years, I can't really say if there is any basic worth to the game. I just can't separate the game from the payoffs—approval, money, adulation."

mpic Torch y Get Horse l Cycle Ride

NICH, Nov. 4 (AP).—The ic flame for the 1972 n Olympics should be it to the games by s and horsemen, as well traditional runners.

is yesterday's recom- tion of the Flame Trans- ommittee to the Games zers. The flame will be sunlight at Olympia, , in the first week of , 1972, and then carried miles to arrive at 6.40 s Munich's Koenigsplatz, 25. The Olympic flame e lit in the stadium at Aug. 26.

ches will also be borne to n North Germany, where sailing events will take and to Augsburg in Ba- for the canoe slalom s.

ieno Tops Laver

E, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Spain's Gimeno defeated Rod of Australia, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4 ay in their latest encounter our-city professional tennis Italy.

Pistons Demonstrate Their New Winning Look to Royals

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Detroit Pistons certainly lead the early balloting as the National Basketball Association's most improved and surprising team. They probably got Cincinnati's vote last night.

The Pistons, after a last-place finish in 1969-70, came from behind to beat the Royals, 115-112, for their tenth victory in 11 starts this season.

Two of the reasons for the improvement, No. 1 draft choice Bob Lanier and second-year man Steve Mix, each sank three free throws for the Pistons' last six points.

Detroit trailed by seven points in the third quarter before pulling ahead, 86-81, in the fourth. The royals tied it at 105, 107 and finally at 109 before Lanier and Mix each hit a free toss for a 111-109 lead, and the Royals never caught up as the pair added two more free throws apiece.

Dave Bing led the Pistons with 31 points, while Flynn Robinson had 23 for the Royals.

Bulls 113, Supersonics 101

Reserve center Jim Fox and Chet Walker each scored 18 points in the final quarter as Chicago rallied to beat Seattle, 113-101.

The Bulls had a 62-47 halftime lead which they quickly lost when Seattle hit for 13 straight points in the third period. The Supersonics held a 98-95 lead with 4:14 to play but Walker hit three free throws and Fox a basket and a free throw for a 101-97 lead over the Bulls they never lost. Walker finished with 30 points.

Lakers 128, Trail Blazers 108

Led by Wilt Chamberlain, who had 23 points, 15 rebounds and blocked nine shots, Los Angeles broke open a close game with a ten-point spurt in the second quarter to defeat Portland, 128-108. Jim Barnett and Shaller Halimon each had 18 points to top the Blazers.

Associated Press.

A REALLY BIG SHOW—Lew Alcindor recently made his television debut as an actor in a detective episode, "Mannix." Lew played the role of a basketball player.

0-Pound Lanier, 2 Teams d Weight to Detroit Attack

By Mark Asher

INGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—nier, the Detroit Pistons' ion man-mountain center, nds overweight. The knee at kept Lanier from play- h his St. Bonaventure es in the NCAA finals is pletely healed.

the 6-foot-11, 280-pound producing so well that g, Detroit's all-star guard, e him one turn around the nd he'll be the greatest."

is a popular misconcep- t Lanier has made the what they are today—a h a 10-1 mark. This is ly true. The big fellow ven start. Yet he is as t as any teammate in the Pistons off the comic

the Detroit newspapers, ng noted that the also-ran stories had been presented ast.

may be better teams in ue," Piston coach Bill van lff has said. "But I don't nybody has more good

reda Kolff takes advantage of this depth by stealing a page from hockey strategy. As hockey teams change attacking lines, Van Breda Kolff substitutes teams.

"Yes, I am a hockey fan," Van Breda Kolff said. "But that isn't how we started doing this. We did it in the exhibition games, as everybody does. It was working for us; so we kept it."

The Pistons' starting lineup is composed of guards Bing and Jimmy Walker, center Otto Moore and forwards Terry Dischinger and Steve Mix. At the start of the second and fourth quarters, Van Breda Kolff brings in Lanier at center, Terry Driscoll and Bob Quick at forwards and Howard Komives at guard. Either Bing or Walker stays in for an extra six minutes, depending on who is the hotter.

Bing explained the strategy this way:

"The coach wants everybody to put maximum effort while we're in there, instead of pacing ourselves for 40 or 48 minutes, because he feels we're deep enough."

In addition to Lanier, Bing listed two other reasons for the Pistons' success.

"This is the first coach we've had for two years in succession. We always had to change our game to suit the coach," he said. "Dischinger, Moore, Walker and myself are the only guys who have been here three seasons."

'Skinheads' Still Bother English Soccer

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—English soccer clubs are waging a battle against crowd hooliganism—a blight that has done considerable damage to the image of the sport, club property, public transport and to other soccer fans.

Hardly a Saturday schedule goes by without reports of vandalism, street battles or destruction near soccer matches throughout the country.

Younger fans, invariably aged between 14 and 18, cause the trouble. Many go to matches in rabble packs of from five to 50 boys and appear to have only one thought in mind: to cause as much trouble as possible.

The hard core of the rowdies generally is a cult, the latest among British teen-agers, known as the "skinheads."

The skinheads crop their hair close to the skull, wear faded dungaree-style trousers held up by suspenders, and heavily studded, ankle-length boots of the type worn by mountaineers.

The Bovver Boots

These boots, used to kick victims in a fight, are known as "bovver boots." "Bovver" is a corruption of the word "bother," meaning trouble or unrest. And in a "bovver," a skinhead's handiest weapons are his "bovver boots."

Several soccer clubs, including Swansea City, are beginning to post marshals at their turnstiles to refuse entry to youngsters wearing "bovver boots."

Often the skinheads and their fellow rowdies smash up the trains taking them and other fans to matches. Several clubs have been warned by British Railways that "football specials" are in danger of cancellation because of the damage inflicted on seat covers, windows, lighting fixtures and other railroad property.

Police now use dogs to keep the hooligans under some sort of control and often gangs of youngsters have been ejected from trains. But one group forced off a train recently at an out-of-the-way station took revenge on a small village. They wrecked shops and terrorized inhabitants before police arrived.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	10	2	.833	—
Philadelphia	7	4	.636	2 1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	4
Buffalo	1	7	.125	7
Central Division				
Baltimore	8	3	.667	—
Cincinnati	3	7	.300	3 1/2
Atlanta	3	8	.286	3
Cleveland	0	11	.000	7
Midwest Division				
Detroit	10	1	.909	—
Milwaukee	5	1	.833	2 1/2
Chicago	6	3	.667	3
Phoenix	4	6	.400	6
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	5	3	.625	—
San Diego	6	6	.500	1
Seattle	5	6	.455	1 1/2
Portland	4	6	.400	2
San Francisco	3	6	.333	2 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Los Angeles 128, Portland 108 (Chamberlain 23, Hairston 20; Halimon, Barnett 18).

Detroit 115, Cincinnati 112 (Bing 31, Walker 12; Robinson 23, Paulk 17).

Chicago 113, Seattle 101 (Walker 31, Love 24; Wilkens 17, Kojis 16).

ABA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern Division				
Virginia	8	2	.800	—
Floridians	5	3	.625	2
Kentucky	6	4	.600	2
New York	5	6	.455	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400	4
Carolina	0	8	.000	7
Western Division				
Utah	7	0	1.000	—
Indiana	7	3	.700	1 1/2
Memphis	3	5	.375	4 1/2
Texas	1	4	.200	5
Denver	2	7	.222	6

Tuesday's Result

Memphis 118, Texas 114 (J. Jones, Swift 27; Boone 27, Hamilton 20).

Foreman Knocks Down Foe Seven Times

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 4 (AP).—George Foreman of Los Angeles knocked down Lou Bailey seven times in less than three rounds as he stopped his opponent in a heavyweight boxing match last night.

Foreman's final blow sent Bailey, of Omaha, Neb., reeling to the canvas at 1:50 of the third round and the referee halted the fight.

Foreman knocked Bailey to the canvas in the first round with two lefts and a right to the body. In the second, Bailey caught a right to the jaw and later a left hook to the face. Both knocked him down.

Neutral Ref

ROME, Nov. 4 (AP).—The European Boxing Union today announced that a German referee and two judges, one from France and the other from Switzerland, would judge the world middleweight title fight between champion Nino Benvenuti of Italy and challenger Carlo Monzon of Argentina Saturday in Rome.

The referee will be Rudolf Drust and the judges Georges Condre of France and Aimé Leschot of Switzerland.

Ali Not Recognized

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Cassius Clay may be back in the ring, but he's not back in the World Boxing Association ratings.

The WBA withdrew recognition of Clay as champion in 1967 when he refused to go into the Army. However, in his first fight in more than 3 1/2 years, Ali stopped Jerry Quarry at the end of the third round.

A spokesman for the WBA has said the organization has no plans to put Clay back in the ranking despite the victory.

The Scoreboard

WALKING—At Rome, Barnhard Nermerich of West Germany won the 44th Tour of Rome walking race, covering the 12-mile course around the city in one hour, 55 minutes and 34 seconds.

ALAVADOS

URNER — LOS LATINOS IONS — SNACK BAR ER BY CANDLELIGHT" DAY AND NIGHT 40 Ave. Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie George-V.) Ely. 27-28. BAL. 85-39

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

MPAGNIE RENAUD-BARRAULT
SEE-MONTMARTRE
RECAMIER
MADELEINE RENAUD
MICHEL LONSDALE
IARRY SUR LA BUTTE
LA MERE
Spectacle de AN-LOUIS BARRAULT
Première le 7 novembre

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER, 38, high caliber, experienced in organization and all phases of top level administration, accounting and sales coordination, fluent German, some French, seeks challenging position, free immediately. Write: Box No 8,342, Herald, Paris.

ENGLISH TEACHER, TEFL, B.A., experienced, dependable. Wants job Spanish-speaking country. Write: Rudy Moberg jr., CCBEU, C.P. 1001, Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brasil.

BOUTIQUE, Portuguese gentleman, 26, seeks position as designer/maker, leather-fur work, handbags, belts, etc. Hand-made quality work, exclusive. U.S., other countries, seeks permit. Write: E.S. Moreira, American Express, 14 Av. Mon-Repos, Case postale 1,653, Lausanne, Switzerland.

INTELLIGENT arts graduate female, excellent English style, fluent French, German reading knowledge, elementary COBOL, fully qualified librarian, types 40 w.p.m., seeks work in library-journalistic-information field. Write: Box No. 8,088, B.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London W.C.2.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN, Frenchman, 25, fluent English, seeks similar or other post U.S.A. 1 year. 333-44-15. Box 74,907, Herald, Paris.

ENGLISH MA, French girl, 23, teaching assistant 1 year U.S. University, notions Spanish, types, seeks PR, translations, etc. Will travel. Tel.: Paris, 266-22-77. Box No 74,906, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN GIRL, 29, Master's degree in mathematics, formerly university instructor, experience with international organization, seeks position in Paris. Good knowledge English. Write: Box No 74,890, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG LADY, excellent appearance, speaks, writes fluently German, French, English, Italian, seeks interesting job as interpreter. Willing to travel. Write: Box No 20,518, Herald, Paris.

BUYER (LADY), English, Spanish, German, would travel. B. Willem, 4 Rue de Fécamp, Paris-12e.

MULTILINGUAL, German, young lady translator interpreter English. Fluent: Italian, French, Spanish. Efficient, attractive, seeks interesting job. Write: Box No 8,300, Herald, Paris.

MANAGER of Computer Systems and Programming. 31-year-old American. 9 years heavy supervisory and technical experience IBM 360/20, 30, 40. Knowledge French. Desires European managerial or consultant position. Write: Box 8,333, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, MA in English, 2 years in U.S.A., seeks position as hostess-interpreter or public-relations. Tel.: Paris, 548-42-49.

BRITISH LADY, completely fluent in English, French, Italian, Russian, with journalistic, radio, some PR experience, seeks interesting job in Europe. Free to travel. Write to: Box No 8,336, Herald, Paris.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT impeccable references desires Lugano area. Free Jan. 1. Box 8,337, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG MAN, 22, FLUENT ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, graduated Swiss University, degrees international law and political science, diploma in international management and industrial administration from known Management Institute in Switzerland. Experience with American company, seeks position International Sales or Marketing. Cipher 44-1733, Publicitas AG, CH-8021 Zurich.

COSMETIC SALESWOMAN, BUYER & MAKE-UP ARTIST (diploma), international experience, with LEADING companies Revlon, etc. fluent English-French-Swedish-German for PARIS or consider relocating, travel. Box 20,500, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH BILINGUAL SECRETARY seeks part-time job morning. Write: F. Zysmann, 29 Rue de Turin, Paris-8e.

TOP NOTCH AMERICAN SECRETARY ASSISTANT, fluent French for U.S. firm Paris. Well qualified for setting up new office. Box 20,507, Herald, Paris.

ORGANIZED, RESOURCEFUL UNIVERSITY GRAD, girl, 24, fluent French-English-Spanish, International background, 17 years abroad. Translating, interpreting, documentation, seeks responsible job (prefer public contacts) Paris, 369-62-39. Box 74,852, Herald, Paris.

TRILINGUAL Secretary French-English-German (Bac, BTSS, English diploma), free now. Box 74,851, Herald, Paris.

UNIVERSITY CALIFORNIA GRAD, 26, published author, PR, 5 years teaching English, French, Spanish. Paris: Miss HARRIS, 272-47-29, rm. 30.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY seeks temporary job or typing at home. Paris: 366-95-79.

TOP SALESMAN, university background, English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, Italian, seeks big opportunity in international business. Box 8,328, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FRENCH GIRL, 24, English Masters, 1 year Vassar University, notions German & secretariat, seeks post prefer public or cultural relations. Paris: 306-91-35, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY seeks au pair job France. Arriving Europe December. 14,374 Park Dr. Edmonton, 51, Alberta, Canada.

GOVERNESS, 30, fluent French-English, living Paris, driver, references, relocate travel. Box 20,474, Herald, Paris.

ENGLISH TUTORING + baby sitting. Call: Paris, 255-83-54.

Mr. W.O. positively the finest chauffeur/handyman/cook available in Europe, aged 35, single. Just returned Monte-Carlo position with Greek shipping magnate. Seeks new post anywhere urgently. Call: London, 730-8122, or cable "Searchegy" London quickly.

COUPLE ESPAGNOL cherche place auv U.S.A., chauffeur-maître d'hôtel, femme cuisinière ou femme de chambre. Expérimentés, très bonnes références. ALONSO, 9 Rue du Trésor, Paris-4e.

HELP WANTED

NEW YORK—Au Pair. Children 3, 5 & 8 years. Dinces, 15 Meadowlark Road, Port Chester, New York 10,573.

HOUSEKEEPER—good plain cook for family with 3 teenage daughters living in suburbs, 45 minutes from New York City. Private quarters include bedroom, bath, sitting room, color TV. Three references including recent employment necessary before November 15 to: Mrs. F. Raible, Middle Road, Sands Point, New York 11,050. Interviews in London late November.

AMERICAN FAMILY seeks au pair, boy 4, girl 2. Paris: 224-46-49.

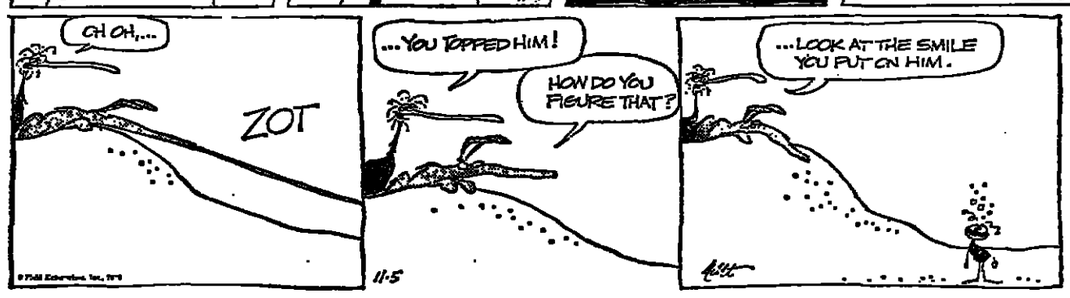
LITTLE BOYS NEED a NANNY. Lovely home, garden near Bois. Good salary. Prefer English mother tongue. Age 25-45. Paris: 370-98-98 or send references, photo Box 74,857, Herald, Paris.

BONNE A TOUT FAIRE, maison de campagne, region Rambouillet, avec permis de conduire pour vendredi, samedi, dimanche, chaque semaine. Tel.: Paris, 553-05-11, heures bureau.

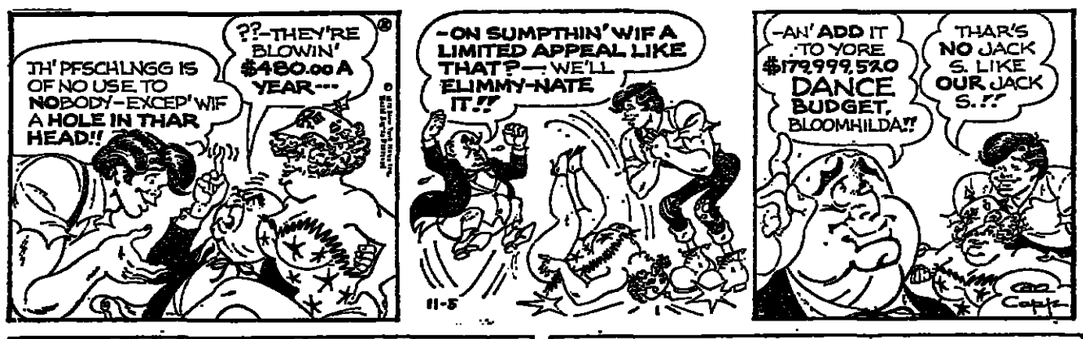
OFFER INDEPENDENT ROOM to ENGLISH GIRL for minding boy & girl (6-10) weekends & some evenings. Paris: 727-49-30.

PEANUTS

B.C.

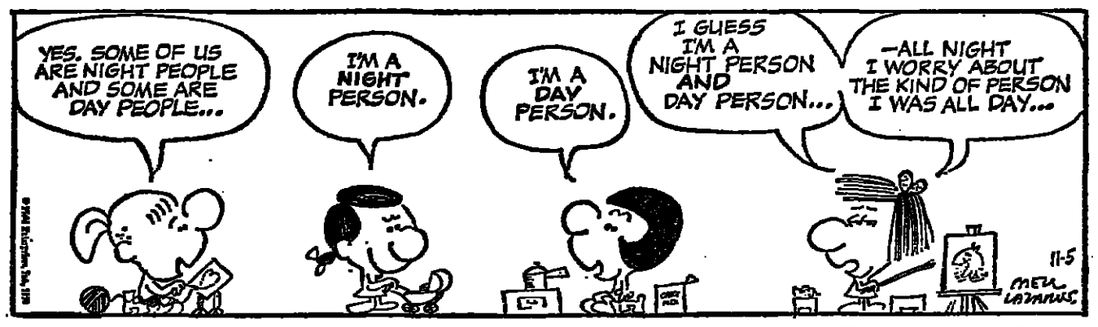


L'IL ABNER



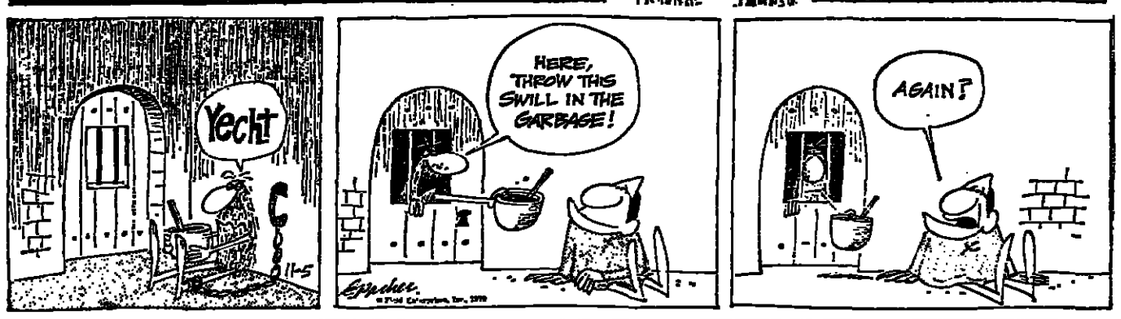
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds, that was passed round to South. South doubled, showing the spades on the next round when North responded two hearts.

As South's sequence showed five spades and a strong hand, it was not unreasonable for North to bid three spades, judging that all his high cards would be valuable and that he could contribute one or two ruffing tricks in diamonds.

Against four spades, West led the diamond king and South won with the ace. There was no way to escape the loss of a club trick and a trump trick, and barring a minor miracle there was a sure heart loser. The problem was to avoid the loss of a diamond trick.

Ruffing two diamonds in the dummy was of course a hopeless proposition, for there would then be a second trump loser against any distribution. The only chance was to draw trumps and establish dummy's hearts for the discard of one or two diamonds.

So the declarers led a low trump at the second trick toward the dummy. If West ducked, the jack won in dummy and the play remained difficult for both sides. South could come out on top if he next led a club from dummy, but the variations were tricky.

West, however, saw that there were prospects of scoring two trump tricks if dummy could be forced to ruff diamonds. So he put up the spade king and played a diamond—reversing the usual order of things. On most deals the declarer wants to ruff in dummy and the defenders wish to avoid such ruffs.

Once South had been forced to ruff in dummy at the third trick he had no way out. Another diamond lead from the defense at the earliest opportunity sealed his fate.

NORTH
♠ QJ7
♡ A10984
◇ 6
♣ 10973

WEST
♠ K103
♡ 52
◇ KQJ742
♣ 82

EAST
♠ 98
♡ QJ3
◇ 1085
♣ AJ654

SOUTH
♠ A6542
♡ K76
◇ A93
♣ KQ

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2 ◇	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	W	N	S	■	T	I	G	H	T	■	S	W	A	B
S	H	U	T	■	A	R	N	E	E	■	L	I	M	E
S	O	M	E	R	S	A	U	L	T	■	E	N	I	D
T	A	B	L	E	T	■	■	P	E	N	A	T	E	S
■	■	■	L	A	Y	O	N	■	S	I	Z	E	■	■
O	F	F	A	L	■	N	E	T	■	G	Y	R	O	S
A	L	A	R	■	B	E	W	I	T	H	■	T	A	W
T	A	L	■	B	A	B	Y	S	I	T	■	L	I	K
E	R	L	■	I	C	I	E	S	T	■	A	M	I	A
R	E	S	A	T	■	T	A	U	■	S	N	E	E	R
■	■	■	A	H	E	M	■	R	E	M	I	T	■	■
E	X	P	O	S	E	S	■	■	A	N	I	M	A	E
A	R	A	R	■	S	P	R	I	N	G	B	A	C	K
C	A	R	S	■	S	C	O	N	E	■	E	R	L	E
H	Y	T	E	■	Y	A	W	N	S	■	S	E	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE

"BOY, THAT'S A RELIEF! I THOUGHT MR. WILSON WAS GONNA CALL THE POLICE....BUT HE'S ONLY GONNA GET A LAWYER!"

JUMBLE®

—that scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIBUL

HORIC

SHAPIR

MISTUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○○○○ IN THE ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POKED VISTA UNLIKE SCENIC

Answer: *What he thought the restaurantscus*—CLOSED

BOOKS

CRISIS IN THE CLASSROOM

The Remaking of American Education

By Charles E. Silberman. Random House. 552 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE news of Charles E. Silberman's "Crisis in the Classroom" is out, of course, and already getting stale around the edges. (In case you missed it: Mr. Silberman has sailed up the shallow creek of American education, surveyed the landscape, and pronounced it joyless, mindless, barren. The natives, he says, are pinched and crabbed and stand before their children mumbling empty incantations; the children stare back silently, hollow-eyed, and pick their scabs. What with the big guns Silberman has on board—the Carnegie Foundation, which commissioned his exploration; his team of able researchers; his own formidable reputation as Fortune editor and reporter, teacher and surveyor of the "Crisis in Black and White"—there is now some hope that the natives will stop what they're doing and pay attention.) But there still remains the question of what it's like to read Mr. Silberman's report, for though it's news, it's also a book, and it's a book that absolutely must be read by everyone who can read and even some who can't.

It's a long read and a somewhat tedious one. The author is addressing professionals as well as laymen, so he is never satisfied to touch a point lightly for effect; instead he overwhelms it with example after example and point of view after point of view, to drive it home as objective truth. And since he speaks the language of objectivity (or "foundationese," as someone has dubbed it), which is fatally attracted to the rhythm-upsetting quote and to phrases like "What is crucial . . ." and "In general, however . . ." one's mind begins to pant for poetry, a little foreshortening in the loaf.

It is profoundly worthwhile reading nonetheless, in part just because of its dryness. The shelves have been crammed these past few years with passionate and poetic books on our educational wasteland—by the Paul Goodmans, the George Dennisons, the Jonathan Kozols, the John Holts, the Herbert Kohls, the James Herndons and all the others (many of whom Silberman chides for their romanticism or for their "aristocratic insouciance," a phrase that he borrows from David Riesman). These have been partisan books, frequently radical. And we have not been moved. "Crisis in the Classroom" seems almost like a General Motors annual report condemning automotive travel. One pot calling its belly black. One is almost grateful for its dull objectivity.

And also for Mr. Silberman's inexhaustible comprehensiveness. Is there anything more mind-numbing really than the subject of American education, with its elementary school reading levels, its curriculum analyses, its teacher-certification credentials, its audiovisual aids, and its endless, cataleptic attempts to define itself and its institutions? No, nothing. Yet here it all is. And suddenly one's mind is awake, because Silberman has put it all in perspective and condemned it for what it is—meaninglessness. Mindlessness. Information without knowledge. Order without patterns. Discipline without ability. Education without a concept of who is to be educated. Minds without hearts. Hearts without souls. Souls without glands. World without ends.

Finally, there is a recommendation in the book that the news stories have not discussed. It inheres, naturally enough, in the study's practical advice—that elementary schools be informalized in the new English manner, that teachers be educated to informalize them, that high schools drop their obsession with rules and order and equipment and take up the student's intellect, that the scholar come out of his crypt and meet the teacher, and that the teacher emerge from behind his lectern and meet the student. Yet it is a recommendation that lies beyond formal education.

Again and again, on nearly every page of his study, Mr. Silberman begs educators—indeed all of us—to define the purpose of education. (Some of the people he interviewed were thunderstruck by the idea, so it's not so obvious as it would seem.) Yet the liberal-minded reader will search in vain for the single passage containing Silberman's own definition.

Obviously, it can be traced in the warp and woof of his book: in so many imprecise words: the ideal of education should be to liberate the growing child so that she or he can absorb the knoweldge (not information) that history has provided the teacher. Jean Piaget provides Silberman with his model of the growing child. While he favors informal classrooms, he is by no means declaring the death of knowledge.

But further questions dangle. How does Silberman define the purpose of the society that educates the child? Simply to educate? For what? The answer is finally blank, and one fears that the void will be filled by ideologists of every shape and size. On these questions, one wishes he had dropped the foundationese and spoken in clear. Otherwise, this book is a revelation.

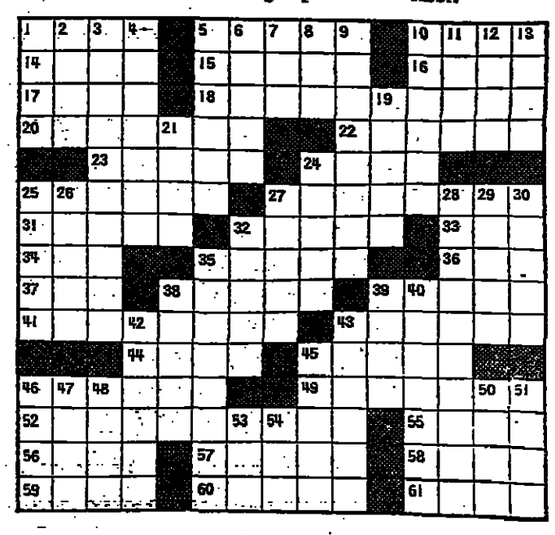
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Derrick part
5 Mild expletive
10 Mesozoic et al.
14 Stravinsky
15 Con —— (tenderly)
16 Honduran port
17 Isinglass
18 ID on stationery
20 Desk item of yore
22 Purse item
23 —— ease
24 *Girl's name*
25 Collins Ave. features
27 Supports
31 —— nous
32 Disillusions
33 Mother's command
34 Site of Sugar Loaf
35 Husbands
36 Touchy subject for Benny
37 Cathedral: Ger.
38 British auto parts
39 Woman thief, in Rome
41 Shows contempt for
43 Summoned
44 Branch of medicine: Abbr.
45 Sans ——
46 Musical direction
49 Rhythm
52 Comedian's forte
55 Brand
56 Restless desire
57 Kind of sale
58 First-name in baseball lore
59 Sounds of discovery
60 Transfers
61 Anglo-Saxon slave

DOWN

1 Opera role
2 Once more, Western style
3 Saying popularized on TV
4 Vessel
5 Giant slain by Athena
6 Fish
7 Peppery
8 Craft
9 Early in the A.M.
10 Of a group
11 Emit vapor
12 Jai ——
13 Marquis de ——
19 Becomes angry
21 French pronoun
24 Adjusts
25 Flocks
26 Shish kebab ingredient
27 Desire wrongfully
28 Marquee names
29 Tidal flood
30 Stand in good ——
32 Isaac's mother
35 Blood-pressure word
38 Nonsense
39 Honor
40 Gluck opera
42 Time periods
43 Moves on momentum
45 Location
46 Capital of Western Samoa
47 Famous Yankee
48 Early South American
50 Son of Adam
51 Gaelic
53 Chill
54 Reference work: Abbr.